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MACEDONIA'S PRESS DISTORTS HISTORICAL FACTS

AU190927 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Tirana, November 19 (ATA) -- The newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT carries today the article entitled "Chauvinist Campaign in Macedonia" written by Kristaq Prifti, doctor of historical sciences and Xhevat Lloshi, doctor of philological sciences, which says among other things:

From more than four years the broad public opinion in our country and the world at large are witnessing that anti-Albanian campaign which was launched in Yugoslavia after March-April 1981 events. In one of its republics, in Macedonia, the Academy of Sciences and Arts, as well as some so-called personalities of education, culture and science, alongside the party, state, and social and press forums of Skopje and Belgrade, are displaying a great zeal in this regressive process that is taking place in the political and social life of Yugoslavia.

Such all-Albanian values, as the unified literary language, the most outstanding figures and the most significant historic events are being attacked. Moreover, the efforts for the denationalization of the Albanians are cloaked with scientific words and phrases.

In the extended meeting of the journalists association of Macedonia, held on October 16, 1985, in the interviews of Petar Nesiq and Nijazi Limanovski to the Belgrade magazine INTERVIEW on October 11, other articles, in conferences and decisions, the Albanian school, the Albanian literary language, Skanderbeg, the League of Prizren, the historic traditions and national individuality of the Albanians are being attacked in the name of the struggle against the Albanian nationalism and irredentism, which is being regularly used as pretext. Things are taken so far as to make up a new "nation," with an invented name, "Islamized Macedonians", in which they openly try to include the Albanians living in Macedonia.

The right of the Albanians to learn their mother tongue, to have the Albanian schools or classes is being considered as a manifestation of "nationalism". This has had directly led to a fall in the number of Albanian pupils. There are many cases when Albanian teachers are sacked replaced with Macedonians.

The communication and documentation in the schools where Albanian pupils attend classes, too, is done only in the macedonian language. The educational curriculum is not conducted completely in Albanian even in the higher pedagogical school of Skopje.

This complexity of measures aims not only at depriving the Albanians of being taught in their mother tonuge and at violating the right for bilingualism, as guaranteed by the Yugoslav Consititution and those of the republics. It is also intended to denationalize the Albanian school and by denying the use of the language strip it of the national character.

The campaign against the unified literary language in Macedonia is being accompanied by concrete measures for its coercive mutilation. Not long ago our press spoke about the slavification of the Albanian names.

On the recommendation of the commission of the Macedonian Academy of Sciences, the "names of the places in the territory of SR of Macedonia will be written and used only in their Slavic forms,". Tens of toponyms, including names of towns, villages, city quarters, historical sites etc, have been replaced just because they had to do with the ethnogenesis and the material and spiritual past of the Albanian people.

In the journalists' meeting, apart from falsifications about the literary language, Sefedin Sulejmani dared to speak about the "glorification on the figure of Skanderbeg," and reduced his role to that of "an ordinary personality in the feudal age". Likewise. he made unscrupulous attacks on the Albanian League of Prizren. The same stands are also taken while speaking about the "glorification" of other personalities of Albanian history and culture and particularly about those who during the national renaissance fought with pen and rifle for the national liberation and unification and who laid the foundations of the culture and independence of the Albanians.

The articles in the magazine INTERVIEW bear testimony to the intensification of the great Serb and great Macedonian chauvinist campaign against the national identity of the Albanians. It is not the first time that N. Limanovski, this renegade of the Albanian nation, today vice chairman of the Macedonian republican committee for education-culture, scie ce, is coming out with such articles of a falsifier. He has already related the story about "the Islamization of Macedonia" by the Albanians in a number of articles published in the Skopje newspaper VECER in September - October 1980. Limanovski and those behind him need thesis on the Islamization of the western Macedonia to use it as a basis to the slanders, that allegedly the Albanians are newcomers, even late ones, to these territories, and that after they settled there, they "carried out coercively" the Islamization of the Slavic population of these lands. This is an abortive effort to deny the autochthony of the Albanians in their own territories in western Macedonia. As it has been proved by the archeological finds and the medieval documents, including those published in Yugoslavia, the Albanians lived for centuries in these territories as successors of the ancient Illyrian population.

This whole chauvinist wave against the Albanians has the indignation of the Albanian intelligentsia and population in Macedonia and Kosovo which demands that the rights guaranteed by the Yugoslav Constitution, be respected.

We are confident that despite the distortions and falsification the Serb or Macedonian chauvinists make of the historical cultural inheritance of the entire Albanian people, despite their measures for denationalization of the Albanian population, they cannot annihilate the historical truth, they cannot wipe out the brilliant pages of past and present of the Albanian people, they cannot blemish the outstanding figures this people are proud of, the cultural, artistic and linguistic values of the Albanian nation.

PHNOM PENH ON ALIA'S THANKS TO HENG SAMRIN

BK160642 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Albanian Workers Party Central Committee, recently sent a message to thank Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Khmer People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, for his greetings on the occasion of his 60th birthday anniversary. The message says: I would like to express my best wishes for your successes and the development of your country as well as for the strengthening of friendship between our two peoples and countries.

KORBECI HEADS TRADE DELEGATION TO FINLAND

AU181344 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] Tirana, November 18 (ATA) -- A government trade delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania led by the Minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci left for the Republic of Finland on November 17.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER MEETS ITALIAN COUNTERPART

AU161551 Tirana ATA in English 1525 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] Tirana, November 16 (ATA) -- The minister of agriculture, Themie Thomai, who leads the delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, in the 23rd session of the General Conference of F.A.O. in Rome, met with the Minister of Agriculture of the Italian Republic, Filippo Pandolfi, on November 15, and had a friendly talk with him.

Present at the meeting was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in Italy, Bashkim Dino.

ALIA SENDS CONDOLENCES TO COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT

AU161600 Tirana ATA in English 1520 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] Tirana, November 16 (ATA) -- The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, sent the following message to the president of Colombia, Belisario Betancur:

"With profound grief we learned of the tragic news on the grave natural calamity that caused thousands of casualties and destroyed the city of Armero.

On behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania as well as in my name I express to you and through you, to the Colombian people the sentiments of solidarity and our sincere condolences".

NEW LAO AMBASSADOR WELCOMED AT AIRPORT

AU151249 Tirana ATA in English 0735 GMT 15 Nov

[Text] Tirana, November 15 (ATA) -- The newly-appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania (Vanheuang Vongvichit) arrived in our country, on November 14.

At the airport the ambassador was welcomed by the Chief of the Protocol Branch at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Kostag Cifligu.

AWP PAPER ON PROBLEMS OF YOUTH EDUCATION

AU181330 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 12 Nov 85 pp 3-4

[Professor Hamit Beqja article: "The Psychologic Peculiarities of the Personality of School-Going Youth and the Educational Problems Arising Therefrom"; 'reprinted in abbreviated form from PEDAGOGICAL REVIEW No. 1, 1985']

[Excerpts] The psychological peculiarities of early youth and its personality constitute one of the central psychological problems of that age. They represent a very interesting and current problem in theory and practice not only of psychology, but also of pedagogy and even sociology.

Comrade Enver Hoxha has stressed that the young generation of today is sound and matures earlier in all directions, both physically and mentally. The personality of early youth presently forms itself earlier. This is a well-known contemporary manifestation of the acceleration of the psychological development of the younger generations. It finds on the soil of the socialist society adequate opportunities for the sound and intensified growth and education of the youth.

But there are also those who do not reconcile themselves with this level of development of the present younger generation, with its fundamental psychological indicators. This applies not only to parents and other grown-ups who have close relations with young people, but also teachers and even social activists. They sometimes fail to properly assess the broad cultural and scientific horizon of present-day youth, its almost massive education to the level of secondary education, its maturity, capabilities, and abilities. Consequently, some very essential aspects of the personality of youth are not appreciated.

All this is more than a merely scientific question in the general academic meaning of this word. It represents in fact not only an acute psychological-pedagogical problem, but also an ideopolitical and social problem.

No matter how magnificent the traits of our youth may be, no matter how sound the social soil in which our youth flourishes may be, we are still confronted with a complicated and even contradictory process.

Moreover, the problem of youth's confrontation with life must be viewed broadly. We cannot fail to accept the fact that the life experience of our youngsters, their tempering in the school of life, and particularly their confrontation with the difficulties of life, is relatively limited. In addition to the prolonged school attendance period and the fact that the majority of young people start work later, another factor influencing their development lies in their relatively lesser involvement in the social battles and actions in the most varied fields of life. The sentimentalism of a considerable number of parents, who do not correctly appreciate the need to discipline their children and, consequently, who fail to deal with them correctly and may even spoil them with too much mollycoddling and privileges, is still another factor.

Under such circumstances, the personality of young people, which is being molded at this age, may be affected by alien influences. As pure as youth is, it is also just as brittle and delicate, easily affected and influenced. Under conditions of an unsound education and the lack of all-around revolutionary education, youth could become a prey to corruptive bourgeois and revisionist influences, a manifestation which we have witnessed and continue to witness in a virulent (or highly conspicuous) manner in the world surrounding us, but which has also raised its head now and then in our country.

It is a well-known fact that in the practice of our social life, the formation of sound motives among youth takes place through struggle. We see this in the attitude toward work, in the selection of various professions, and particularly in entering with difficulty in such vital and important sectors of production as agriculture, mining, construction, and so forth. We observe this even more clearly in school life, particularly in the secondary schools. As the party has stressed, as a result of the distorted influence of public opinion, the family, and in some cases even teachers, many pupils are learning while being guided by superficial and even unsound motives, directing their efforts toward securing a high grade average in order to continue their education at a further level. As is obvious, this kind of superficial motivation and egocentric content of the learning activity of young people, being a manifestation of a clearly psychological nature, also assumes an acute social nature and raises a worrying educational dilemma.

If we move on to the sphere of the mental formation and intellectual development in early youth, we can observe very clearly a higher level of generalization and abstraction. This is precisely the lever that opens the way to laying the foundations of a world outlook. It is on this basis that the inclination for a meditative and philosophical attitude toward manifestations in life is more conspicuous, as well as the inclination to argue theses that are being raised and, together with all this, the inclination to be critical, beginning with the sense of astonishment and surprise, which have been appreciated by so many philosophers throughout time, beginning with the most ancient. Taking these psychological characteristics of young people into consideration, the party has raised the task that we should further develop among youth lively creative, independent, and critical thinking. In progressing and working along this road, however, we also encounter various obstacles and weaknesses not only with regard to the tendency to learn for the sake of good grades, but also more broadly, in the sense of a merely reproductive and mechanical way of learning, in the mere repetition of texts on the part of teachers and, even more obviously, in a mere repetition of texts and of the words of teachers by pupils. There are traces of such a nature also in the cultural and propaganda activities with which young people come into contact.

The process of the development of interests, inclinations, capabilities, and talents becomes very intensified in early adolescence. On the one hand, interests expand. At the same time, guided by aims of concentration, they also begin to differ. This is a natural process of simultaneous integration and differentiation.

The enrichment of the emotional world of early adolescence is reflected with particular force in the feelings of comradeship, friendship, and first love. These sentiments begin to approach the highest degree of socialism, to overcome everything circumstantial and transitory, and to gain a rich content, depth, and stability.

Through comradely and friendly ties, and in some cases also through first love, young people experience a powerful humanizing and ennobling influence. The manifestation of these youthful sentiments must surely find understanding and benevolence, as well as respect and a careful and tactful approach, if necessary accompanied by counsel and suggestions, but always in a benevolent manner. Otherwise, not only misunderstandings and frictions may arise, but the personality of the young people themselves may be offended, spiritual depression and even psychological traumas may occur. Comrade Enver Hoxha has severely criticized these conservative and patriarchal attitudes which may result in brutal interference against the most delicate and finer aspects of the spiritual life of young people.

This panoramic outline of the more general aspects of youthful personality may perhaps serve to create an approximate idea of the theoretical and practical importance of the problem, of the need to study its psychological aspects, of the pedagogical conclusions to be drawn, and particularly of the educational tasks arising therefrom

BRIEFS

DANISH ENVOY ARRIVES -- Tirana, November 18 (ATA) The newly-appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Denmark to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Christian Frederik Kisum arrived in our country on November 17. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0945 GMT 18 Nov 85 AU]

CORRESPONDENT CRITICIZES U.S. PRESUMMIT STAND

AU181108 Sofia BTA in English 2004 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Geneva, November 17 (BTA Spec. Corr. Mencho Khranov) -- The city on the leman lake is living under the sign of the forthcoming summit between the secretary general of the CC of the CPSU, Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, and the President of the U.S., Mr. Ronald Reagan. Indicative of this are not only the refined decorations of the street squares but also the atmosphere in the city -- tense and interesting, characteristic of every great event of world importance.

A press conference of the Soviet press group was held today at the International Press Centre.

The press conference passed in a lively atmosphere and gave hundreds of journalists the opportunity to receive first hand information on the Soviet stands on the main international issues. And these stands show a clear political will for curbing the nuclear race, for preventing the militarization of space and for consolidating the international situation.

However, nothing is indicative of the existence of such trends in the U.S. foreign policy. It is true that on his arrival late last night at the Geneva airport, President Reagan pointed out in his speech that Soviet-American relations need to be given a new start and expressed the hope that this start will now be given here in Geneva. But it is enough to mention the order in which the U.S. President listed the groups of issues to be discussed -- regional issues (in an American arrangement, of course), human rights and only then armaments reductions, to be able to see that the U.S. side is placing mankind's principal issue -- disarmament, last in the row.

The journalists in Geneva are interpreting the letter of Defence Secretary Weinberger to President Reagan published in THE NEW YORK TIMES as a sign of pressure and a manifestation of power. It defends extreme theses against the achievement of agreements on armaments reductions. This confidental letter aims at aggravating the atmosphere at the talks. It sets forth the well-known slanders of some S.A.L.T. violations on the part of the Soviet Union which allegedly required "the necessary and proportional counter reaction" on the part of the U.S.

It is with good reason that Acad. Georgiy Arbatov called this letter an undisguised attempt to torpedo all Soviet-U.S. agreements that have been reached so far, to destroy their entire structure and to step up militarization. This letter is an eloquent illustration of the influence of the ambitions of the military industry complex of the U.S. which is a resolute opponent of all kinds of agreements on armaments limitations.

At the press conference he gave today, the President's aide on national security issues, Mr. Robert McFarlane, tried to reduce the negative effect of Mr. Weinberger's letter and to present the foreign policy of the U.S. in a more favourable light.

But the partial and extremely conservative views set forth by Mr. McFarlane on a number of foreign policy issues did not give an idea of how the President would use two of the three mentioned principles "power, realism and dialogue". The U.S. policy from the position of force is well-known. But to strive toward realism and dialogue means above all to see the realities of our times, to understand the fatal danger posed by the stockpiling of weapons, to observe the principles of equal security and to seek mutually acceptable agreements for preventing the militarization of space and for reducing armaments on earth by means of dialogue. And this is what is lacking in the U.S. stand.

REPORTAGE ON FILIPOV VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA

Daily Previews Trip

AU141505 Bulgaria RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Nov 85 p 7

[Editorial Article: "In the Interest of Friendship and Goodneighborliness"]

[Text] Today, Grisha Filipov, chairman of The Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, has left on an official visit to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The visit of the Bulgarian Government leader to the country of our Western Neighbors is in return for the official friendly visit last year of Milka Planinc, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council. Important decisions adopted at that time are still being implemented for the further expansion and strengthening of friendly cooperation between the two states. There is no doubt that the forthcoming Bulgarian-Yugoslavian dialogue at government level will also open up new areas for useful intercourse and interaction, and for joint initiatives and undertakings in the bilateral and international fields.

Bulgaria and Yugoslavia are linked by innumerable threads from many centuries of living together and from joint struggles against invasions and oppressors. The years have created a sound basis, not affected by the passage of time, for fruitful cooperation on the path of socialism. The meaning and directions of the developing bilateral relations in the political, economic, cultural, and other fields were determined at the meetings between Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the first Yugoslav leaders. New impulses for continued enrichment of the mutual cooperation are being provided by the ties between the BCP and the LCY, between states, parliamentary, governmental, and public bodies; between government departments, institutes, and creative unions; and between the workers of our two countries. Meetings of the border population, unparalleled in the Balkans and in Europe, confirm that the Bulgarian-Yugoslav border is a frontier of friendship, goodneighborliness, and peace.

The new Bulgarian-Yugoslav meetings at high government level will undoubtedly be an occasion for a fruitful exchange of views on a wide range of problems in bilateral relations and on the world situation. It is pleasing that, on the whole, Bulgarian-Yugoslav cooperation is developing on an ascending path. Especially promising is our economic exchange, because the economic potential of the two countries offers wide possibilities for mutually beneficial trade, as well as for effective production work-sharing and specialization in all important directions of economic and technical progress. We are convinced that at the forthcoming Belgrade talks between the government leaders of the two countries, taken along with the essentially positive assessment of the state of our economic exchange to the present, still more effective prospects will be revealed for the further expansion of trade in the interest of our peoples. In this connection the truth will also undoubtedly be disclosed that the rising Bulgarian-Yugoslav economic cooperation is a lasting stabilizing factor in our friendly relations. Given such clear mutual understanding, it is obvious that by joint efforts we can find mutually acceptable solutions to the existing problems and hitherto unused opportunities to create a still better climate for reliable and fruitful interaction between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the SFRY, in the spirit of friendship and political realism, and of mutual respect and noninterference in internal affairs.

The centuries-old closeness and kinship between our peoples oblige us to preserve the traditions of friendship which have stood the test of time, and to make them our precious assets for still more beneficial comprehensive interaction in the coming years.

As neighboring Balkan peoples, the states of Bulgaria and Yugoslavia are working in one and the same direction -- to turn the one-time region of discord into an area of good-neighborly cooperation and to remove from it forever the carries of nuclear death. We are convinced that both in Belgrade and Sofia, our common will will once more be asserted to support this life-saving Balkan initiative, which is a notable contribution of our peoples towards peace for all mankind.

Filipov Returns

AU131914 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] On 13 November Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, returned from the SFRY, where he made a 3-day official and friendly visit at the invitation of Milka Planinc, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council.

Daily Approves Results

AU181902 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Nov 85 p 6

[Editorial Article: "Contribution to Good-Neighbor Relations and Cooperation"]

[Text] Doubtless a contribution to the further development of Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations and to the enrichment of all-round good-neighborly cooperation -- this is how we can briefly describe the results of the visit by Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to the SFRY at the invitation of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia. This visit not only reciprocated the friendly and official visit paid by Comrade Milka Planinc, president of the SFRY federal executive council, to our country last year; it also represented a specific continuation of the Sofia dialogue, which in Belgrade also found fertile soil for development and intensification.

The program of the visit was intense and filled with meetings and talks. This is precisely why the positive results of these meetings and talks are quite logical. These results fully justify our opinion that the mutual relations between our two countries will continue to develop on the basis of mutual understanding and useful cooperation. Our bilateral relations in the economic sector, enriched by the increasingly applied new forms, are particularly promising. This conclusion is confirmed by the increasing interest of the Bulgarian and Yugoslav sides in accelerating the already existing first stages of establishing long-term industrial production sharing and cooperation. Today, various branches of the economy, such as the chemical industry, metallurgical industry, electronics, machine-building industry, agriculture, shipbuilding industry, and food industry, as well as long-term cooperation in the construction and transportation branches are included in our bilateral cooperation along the lines of production sharing and specialization. It is also significant that during the visit both sides expressed support for new forms of cooperation which represent a real prerequisite for establishing economic relations distinguished by stability and a long-term character. The protocol signed in Belgrade on the results of the consultations held between the SFY and Bulgarian planning organs for the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries during the 1986-1990 period doubtless represents a contribution to the establishment of the aforementioned economic relations.

A wide range of problems were discussed during Comrade Grisha Filipov's visit to Yugoslavia. The unanimous point of view was expressed that it is necessary to pursue the further implementation of the program on cultural-educational cooperation which will contribute to a better mutual acquaintance between the Bulgarian people and the nationalities of Yugoslavia. To accomplish this particular importance should be attached to the role of information likely to comprehensively enlighten the public in both countries about the domestic and foreign policies of Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, with the aim of better mutual acquaintance in the interest of good-neighborly relations.

The visit which has just ended contributed to the clarification of stands between the two countries on existing open questions. The readiness to pursue a constructive dialogue and to multiply constant efforts devoted to finding solutions to these questions is an essentially positive factor. This is all the more so since the search for common ground will proceed in conformity with the principles of the Helsinki Final Act.

The topical issues of international life played an important role in the talks held during the visit. The two sides agreed that a way out of the present-day complicated and explosive world situation should be sought along the path of consolidating peace and security, along the path of disarmament and of consolidating the all-European process. Bulgaria and Yugoslavia as Balkan countries have real opportunities to contribute with joint efforts to the transformation of the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone, to make their own contribution to the establishment of lasting peace in Europe and throughout the world.

Comrade Grisha Filipov's visit to the SFRY already belongs to the history of Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations and, following the visit by our government leader, with full justification these relations can be described as fruitful and promising. This is a quite logical conclusion, since precisely such relations are appropriate for two neighboring socialist countries which are proceeding along the path of mutual cooperation and good-neighborly relations.

FILIPOV ACCEPTS INVITATION TO VISIT ROMANIA

AU141627 Sofia BTA in English 1519 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Sofia, November 14 (BTA) -- Mr. Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria will pay a friendly visit to Romania these days at the invitation of Mr. Constantin Dascalescu, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Romania.

FILIPOV, PRC GROUP DISCUSS DEVELOPMENT

Filipov Receives Chairman

AU161923 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] On 16 November Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Song Ping, member of the Chinese State Council and chairman of the State Planning Committee, who is visiting Bulgaria as head of an economic delegation at the invitation of the State Planning Committee. Information was exchanged on the two countries' economic development and its future directions.

Comrade Grisha Filipov stressed that Bulgarian-Chinese relations created in recent years are a good basis for developing further economic and scientific-technological cooperation. He expressed his willingness to engage in joint work in this area.

Delegation Departs

AU171930 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] The 5-day visit to Bulgaria of Song Ping, member of the Chinese State Council and chairmman of the State Planning Committee, and the economic delegation accompanying him, has ended. The delgation visited at the invitation of the Bulgarian State Planning Committee.

During the talks Ivan Iliev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, and Song Ping briefed each other on the economic development and experiences in planning and organizing the management of a national economy. The two sides exchanged opinions on further developing economic, trade, and scientific-technological cooperation between Bulgaria and the PRC. The benefits of bilateral consultations and an exchange of opinions and information related to prospects for developing economic cooperation was pointed out.

Today the Chinese delegation departed from Sofia airport. It was seen off by Ivan Iliev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee. Benzuo Wang, Chinese ambassador, was also at the airport.

REPORTAGE ON POLISH PLANNING TALKS, PARTS

Filipov Receives Gorywoda

AU141939 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Comrade Grisha Filipov received Manfred Gorywoda, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland and chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers. They exchanged information on the coordination of the two countries' national economic plans for the 1986-90 period.

Comrade Grisha Filipov stressed that the cooperation in the planning sector represents a contribution to increased intensification and expansion of friendly relations between Bulgaria and Poland.

Coordination Protocol Signed

AU142058 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] A protocol signed in Sofia on the conclusion of the coordination of national economic plans between Bulgaria and Poland for 1986-1990 envisages the exchange of goods between the two countries will increase by 25 percent, compared with the current 5-Year plan period.

The document was signed by Ivan Iliev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, and by Manfred Gorywoda, chairman of the State Planning Commission of the Polish Council of Ministers, and deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers.

Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Bulgarian-Polish Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, met Manfred Gorywoda.

Cooperatives Sign Agreement

AU151601 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 November 85 p 6

[Text] Jan Kaminski, chairman of Poland's Supreme Council of cooperatives, who is visiting our country, held talks and signed a long-term cooperation agreement for 1986-1990 with his Bulgarian colleague Ivan Prumov, chairman of Bulgaria's Central Cooperative Union, in Sofia last night. According to this agreement, particular attention will be paid to introducing the achievements of scientific-technological progress, joint developments in trade and public catering, the efficient use of energy and raw material resources, production sharing between individual production enterprises, and to the exchange of goods between Okrug and Polish local cooperative organizations.

A long-term agreement was signed on the exchange of mass consumer goods during the forthcoming 5-year plan period, which provides for the amount of exchanged goods to double compared with the current 5-year plan period. Everyday consumer goods and food industry products will be imported by Poland from Bulgaria, while Bulgaria will be supplied with Polish perfumery products, spices, specialized goods, children's toys, and bicycles.

LUKANOV RECEIVES HUNGARIAN BANK CHAIRMAN

AU151625 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Comrade Andrey Lukanov has received Matyas Timar, chairman of the Hungarian National Bank. Questions of mutual interest on banking and financial links, as well as certain aspects of economic cooperation, were discussed. Vasil Kolarov, chairman of the Bulgarian National Bank, and Gyula Gyovai, Hungarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Bulgaria, also took part in the meeting.

LUKANOV DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW CEMA SESSION

AU171610 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] On 17 November Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, departed for Moscow, where he will take part in the 117th session of the CEMA Executive Committee. Leonid Grekov, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, was among those who saw Comrade Andrey Lukanov off at Sofia Airport.

FURTHER ON LEADERS AT GOSR PARADE, RECEPTION

AU121148 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 8 November on pages 1 and 2 carries an 800-word report on Sofia's October Revolution anniversary parade.

The article lists the following leaders as having attended the parade: "Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Yordan Yotov, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Todor Bozhinov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Georgi Atanasov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Vasil Tsanov, Kiril Zarev, and Emit Khristov; deputy chairmen of the State Council and the Council of Ministers; and leaders of socio-political and mass organizations. Leonid Grekov, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, also attended the parade."

The same newspaper carries on page 1 a 240-word report on the reception given by the Soviet Ambassador Leonid Grekov on the occasion of the October Revolution anniversary, and lists the names of the following leaders as having attended the reception: "Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Yordan Yotov, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tenchev, Todor Bozhinov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Georgi Atanasov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Vasil Tsanov, and Emil Khristov; Nacho Papazov, chairman of the All-People's Committee on Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship; deputy chairmen of the State Council and the Council of Ministers; members of the State Council and the government; leaders of socio-political, cultural, scientific, and economic organizations and unions; noted people of labor; generals; noted public figures; and figures from the areas of science and culture. Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, UNESCO director general, also attended the reception."

DAILY SALUTES ANNIVERSARY OF ALBANIAN RELATIONS

AU181325 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Nov 85 p 4

[Editorial Article: "Along the Path of Developing Friendly Cooperation"]

[Text] Bulgaria and Albania established diplomatic relations on 17 November, 40 years ago. This important, international act was a result of the victories of socialist revolutions in both Balkan countries, which, according to their peoples' will, chose the path of free development.

The roots of Bulgarian-Albanian relations are ancient and solid. We find these roots in the struggle against foreign invaders, in the revolutionary struggles, and in our peoples' very similar historical fate. This is precisely why the striving of both countries to intensify and consolidate their friendly relations and their all-round cooperation in various sectors of life is quite logical. Even more so, since the development of a socialist society is creating positive prerequisites for our economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation.

Bulgaria and Albania today have trade and economic relations which we are justified in defining as useful and of mutual advantage. In addition, trends toward the increase of the volume of mutual deliveries are being mapped out more and more clearly today. This fact eloquently demonstrates that good opportunities exist for the expansion of our cooperation. For example, in 1985 the exchange of goods is expected to be 30 percent more than in 1984, and for 1986 it is expected to increase by more than 60 percent, thanks not only to the greater amount of goods exchanged, but also thanks to the more varied range of goods. Bulgaria is expected to supply Albania with machines and equipment for the food industry, with electric-powered and motor-driven vehicles, and with electric hoists, as well as with mass consumer goods. Albania, in turn will export bitumen and sulfur to Bulgaria, as well as nonferrous metal goods, fireproof materials, citrus fruit, and also mass consumer goods.

The people of the People's Republic of Bulgaria has always nurtured the most sincere feelings of affection and respect for the fraternal Albanian people. Our state is in favor of fully normalizing and further developing our bilateral relations on the basis of mutual respect, equal rights, and mutual advantage. There is no doubt that the mutual visits of delegations, representatives of public organizations, and cultural institutions play an important role in implementing this useful process for both Balkan states.

The Bulgarian people mark the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Bulgaria and Albania with satisfaction at the successes achieved and with the desire to intensify and further develop the relations between our two Balkan states. The Bulgarian people address most sincere greetings and wishes for prosperity and success in the construction of socialism to the fraternal Albanian people, expressing their confidence that the relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania will develop in a spirit of traditional friendship, in the interest of peace and socialism.

PALESTINE FRONT'S GEORGE HABASH VISITS 13-16 NOV

AU161951 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] Sofia, November 16 (BTA) -- Dr George Habash, secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, paid a visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the Committee for Solidarity With the Peoples From Asia and Africa from November 13 to 16, 1985.

He was received by Mr. Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP. During the talks held at the Committee for Solidarity With the Peoples From Asia and Africa, Dr George Habash informed of the latest developments of the situation in the Middle East and of the Palestine resistance movement in particular and of the struggle of the patriotic and democratic forces against the attempts of imperialism, Zionism and Arab reaction to impose a separatist solution to the problem to the detriment of the people of Palestine.

The talks once again expressed the invariable and principled support of the Bulgarian public for the legal rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

The great importance of the Soviet proposals of July 28, 1984 as a basis of an all-embracing complete and lasting solution of the Middle East problem was stressed.

EDITORIAL FOCUSES ON ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT

AU162027 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Nov 85 pp 1, 2

[Editorial: "Independence and Responsibility in Economic Leadership and Management" -- underlined passages published in large print; upper case passages published in wide-spaced print]

[Excerpts] Socialist construction in our country passes through different stages, and at every stage the BCP, noting the deep changes in the development of production capacities, is perfecting production relations.

The results of the experiments with the application of the economic approach and the economic mechanism connected with it, conducted during several years, confirmed the historic truth that the BCP, creatively applying basic principles of Marxism-Leninism and Marxist-Leninist methodology, is steadily striving to uncover the activity of objective social laws, taking their requirements into consideration, and is searching for ways and forms for giving full scope to their influence. One of these objectively acting laws is the law of value and commodity-monetary relations under socialism. "The law of value, discovered by Marx," Comrade Todor Zhivkov says, "is acting under the conditions of socialism. However, it is acting SPECIFICALLY on the basis of the public ownership of the means of production. This specific action is OBJECTIVE, and everyone who tries to ignore it and replace it with administrative measures, will pay dearly, as historical experience points out."

A GREAT RESERVE OF INTENSIFYING SOCIAL PRODUCTION IS CONTAINED IN DIRECT ECONOMIC INTEREST ECONOMIC COHESION THROUGH THE USE OF ECONOMIC LEVERS. It is no secret Bulgaria has exhausted almost all its resources of intensive development. Perfecting the organization of production and management, a reserve we have not seriously tapped, offers many greater possibilities of increasing the growth dynamic and labor production, and the scope of production.

The renewal of the economic structure and perfecting the contents of its units must become a decisive factor in intensifying all branches of the national economy. This will allow the structural units of our economy -- the enterprises, economic organizations, corporations, and associations -- to turn ever more into self-regulating systems, which will effectively and qualitatively satisfy the domestic market and the needs of our participation in the international division of labor. HOWEVER, INDEPENDENCE [SAMOSTOYATELNOST] IS NOT AUTONOMY [AVTONOMNOST]. As an inseparable unit of the uniform economic mechanism, all enterprises and enterprise trusts are combining their main goals with our society's uniform goals. They are subjected to determined national strategic goals and correspond with the principles incorporated in the tenet on the owner and manager of socialist property.

Independence and responsibility as a dialectical unity are a negation of administrative bureaucracy [administrirane]. The methods of petty patronship have already been rejected by economic practice, because they contradict the great goals we have set for ourselves. This precisely we still cannot overcome. Comrade Todor Zhivkov compared self-regulating systems to the cybernetic principle of the "black box" that each system must dispose of all necessary rights and responsibilities corresponding with its goals. The right to independent decisions certainly is included among these rights. THE COMBINATION OF THE INTEREST OF THE SEPARATE COLLECTIVE AND THE INTEREST OF SOCIETY AS A WHOLE AT THE PRESENT STAGE IMPOSES UNITY AND SKILLFUL BALANCING BETWEEN SELF-REGULATION AND REGULATION OF THE ECONOMIC PROCESSES. Simultaneously, the mechanisms of economic self-regulation and regulation are subjected to the country's national interests. It is a combination of centralized strategic leadership and expanding independence.

In this context SOCIALIST ENTERPRISE RELATIONS WITH OTHER SUBJECTS OF PRODUCTION RELATIONS ARE NOT ONLY ORGANIZATIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE, BUT FIRST OF ALL ECONOMIC. Thus the contracts and all obligations ensuing from them acquire primary importance.

Many of the normative postulates of the regulations on applying the economic mechanism regulate rather precisely the requirements on contractual mutual relations. The requirement that the regulation-violating producer must fully compensate for damage inflicted, including missed profits, is still in force.

There is an urgent need to force producers to not refuse consumers' orders and produce according to the quantity and specifications specified by the buyer. This must be done in a legal-normative way and through economic sanctions and constraints which affect the personal interests of the leaders and collectives of the production enterprises -- especially when they are one of a kind in our country. Otherwise economic independence would lose its basic meaning and the situation could not be saved even by the strict requirements of the contracted obligations, and economic independence would have to be replaced again by crude administrative bureaucracy.

In many major and determining economic units a number of brigades of the new type are being formally constructed and put on record. Cost accounting as a condition of applying the economic approach is still implemented by only half or partially, and still does not consider all mutual relations and dependencies between the state as the owner of the economic property, and the collective as its manager. The party requirement for the nationwide, consistent application of cost accounting and its core -- self-maintenance -- as a characteristic sign of every commodity production, has still not reached every economic organization and each of its units, brigades, workplaces, and individual workers. The holding back of this process is to a certain degree directly dependent on the lack of precisely regulated conditions of developing the economic independence of the plants. This contradicts the need to better use the economic levers -- price, profit, interest, credit, taxes, fees, and so forth. Our price-forming is lagging behind the criteria of science, and many prices have still not turned into levers which regulate processes through an economic method, correspond to the requirements of the law of value, and correspond with world price criteria. The influence of the price of electric power was terribly wasted. The situation with many raw materials and other materials is similar.

Economic independence as a synonym for economic democracy very sharply poses the issue of cadres' training and quality. Under the new conditions the risk of adopting decisions imposed by the situation in the market grows, and with it the personal responsibility for these decisions. The border between risk and adventurism can be evaluated only by highly competent leaders with the ability and skill to analyze data from "outside" and "inside" and present the different variants to the collective for evaluation. If the approaches of administrative bureaucracy are still burdening the work methods of many high-ranking organizations, leaders of the medium-level administration with no less force stumble into the habit of waiting for "decisions from above" and sometimes, unfortunately, even to ask for "a decision from above"

The reconstruction of the national economic management system by combining centralized strategic planning with the expansion of the independence of plants by increasing their material interest and responsibility will not only cause a jump in production effectiveness but will also facilitate the implementation of the party line on further expanding socialist democracy. It will activate deep social factors in developing production and social development. This is a huge reserve which does not dry out, but increases in accordance with the degree of its use.

The socioeconomic preconditions which have been created and the processes of structural perfection of the people's economic complex, and the gradual conversion of the working collective into the manager of socialist production -- these are objective conditions for developing the masses' creativity and initiative. The innovating approach of the BCP, the maturity of the workers class and the agricultural workers, as well as the political atmosphere of social activity on the eve of the 13th BCP congress are guarantees for reaching these goals.

POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS WITH NORWAY REPORTED

AU132119 Sofia BTA in English 2016 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Sofia, November 13 (BTA) -- Political consultations were held from November 11 to 13, 1985 between the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Kingdom of Norway. The Bulgarian delegation was headed by Mr. Lyuben Gotsev, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and the Norwegian by Mr. Dagfin Stenset, political director in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The head of the delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Norway was received by Mr. Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's minister of foreign affairs.

In a sincere and constructive spirit the two sides discussed topical issues of the international situation and the development of bilateral relations.

The two delegations expressed their concern over the strained international situation and the necessity of taking efficient steps towards restoring international detente and trust among the countries of different social orders, for disarmament and for achieving a turnaround in the alarming development of international relations. They expressed the hope that the forthcoming summit in Geneva between Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev and Mr. Ronald Reagan will achieve important and mutually acceptable results on which the resolution of the global issues of our times depends by showing high political responsibility and statesmanlike wisdom.

Special attention was paid to the content of the declaration adopted by the Sofia session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw-treaty member countries and the leader of the Bulgarian delegation set forth in detail its basic points.

The two delegations discussed a wide range of issues of the East-West relations, the progress of the international conferences in Stockholm, Vienna and Budapest, the situation in the hotbeds of tension in the world such as those in the Middle East, Central America, South Africa and other regions.

They exchanged opinions on the realization of the idea for establishing nuclear weapon-free zones in the Balkans and in northern Europe and its concrete contribution to the consolidation of peace and security.

The leaders of the two delegations gave a positive assessment to the state and prospects of Bulgaro-Norwegian relations in which there are no unsettled controversial issues and stressed the wish and readiness of the two countries for their promotion.

GENEVA SUMMIT OVERSHADOWS INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

LD171312 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0830 GMT 17 Nov 85

[By Antonin Kostka]

[Text] Less than 48 hours remain before the opening of what are undoubtedly the most important international talks of our decade between the highest representatives of the two largest powers in the world. It is therefore no wonder that the most important international political events of the past week were concerned with this summit.

The Political and Security Committee of the UN General Assembly approved, by the significant majority of 117 votes, an appeal to the two highest representatives of the Soviet Union and the United States to strive during their meeting in Geneva to bring about progress for the benefit of peace. The UN committee also passed a resolution on international cooperation in the interest of disarmament, rejecting the militarization of space and the propagation of war and demanding a gradual and total liquidation of all nuclear weapons -- that is, a resolution on the most essential content in the talks between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan. At the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe, neutral and nonaligned countries have submitted a new compromise proposal in an attempt to overcome the deadlock in the negotiations and thus contribute to a more favorable climate in Geneva.

The representatives of nongovernmental organizations from the countries that had signed the Helsinki Final Act pointed out at the session of the International Committee for Security and Cooperation, held in Brussels last Friday, the great opportunities for putting an end to the arms race and for returning to detente, opportunities which the Geneva summit ought not to waste. The international congress of Nobel Prize winners, the congress of the British peace movement, the Committee for Nuclear Disarmament, and the parliaments of a number of countries have made urgent appeals to Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in the interest of reaching an agreement on disarmament. Even the U.S. Congress has issued a special statement on this issue. Thousands of letters have been delivered to the Kremlin and the White House, as well as messages and appeals various organizations, war veterans' associations, and individuals. As Reagan himself has said, many mothers have sent him pictures of their children with the request to come to an agreement with Mikhail Gorbachev at Geneva on the need to avert war and to disarm.

The problem that is of key importance for this meeting, nuclear disarmament and the preservation of space for peaceful purposes, was also the central point of all international talks which took place last week, for instance, in the talks conducted by Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek during his official visit to Indonesia, Australia, and New Zealand. Public pronouncements by Soviet scientists, including political statments, as well as those by lawyers and other experts in the Swiss capital, have contributed very positively to explaining the key problem at the Geneva summit.

If, therefore, the past week was rich in events that have confirmed the careful attention and enormous interest of the world public in the Soviet-American summit in Geneva and, in particular, the urgent desire that it end successfully by reaching specific positive results, it was also, regrettably, rich to a considerable degree in facts of a totally opposite significance -- facts questioning the sincerity of the U.S. side and thus narrowing the possibility of an agreement. Thus it is necessary to note the tenth test last Wednesday of the new American MX ballistic missile, which is designed to deliver a first nuclear strike.

It was launched from an underground silo at the Vandenberg base in California, and after a 30-minute flight it hit a target 7,700 km away. To put it mildly, it is very curious that such a test should have been timed to coincide with the eve of the talks, talks that the world hopes will bring out a turn in the buildup of nuclear missiles.

Another negative fact: At the beginning of the week it was announced that the deployment of Pershing II missiles -- first-strike strategic missiles capable of hitting targets on the territory of any socialist state in Europe, including the Soviet Union -- on FRG territory was completed 2 months ahead of the proposed date. The justification? The Pentagon had speeded up the deployment, allegedly because of fears that certain limitation decisions might come out of the Geneva talks. In other words, what is under the roof is included in the calculations. Disarmament talks are, as far as Washington is concerned, one thing, but armament is something totally different. And that this was not a mere coincidence was confirmed by President Reagan himself, when in his speech to war veterans at the Arlington Cemetery he praised a policy based on a position of strength, or when before his departure for Geneva he told congressman: I am going with the certainty founded on the knowledge that we have restored America's might.

Coupled with the resolve stubbornly repeated by all United States representatives to carry out a militarization of space, and with the apparently intentional placing of the issues of a regional character and human rights above the issues concerning the averting of a nuclear threat and necessity for disarmament, many doubts arise about the real attitude and intentions of Washington as well as a certain skepticism as far as the outlook for the talks themselves are concerned. The more so because in regard to the very issue of the limitation of nuclear potentials, Washington is attempting to continue to stick to unrealistic viewpoints that are unilaterally advantageous to the United States. In all his pronouncements having any relationship to his meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev, Ronald Reagan has had the notable tendency to style himself a missionary of peace. The fact, of course, is that mere personal charm and the flowery rhetoric about peace is far too poor for argumentation. Perhaps we shall see in Geneva some convincing deeds, but these, of course, do not as yet speak in Ronald Reagan's favor.

U.S. Stances 'Unfavorable'

LD152257 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] This not so large town in the center of Europe today has the attention of the whole world. Events will take place here at the beginning of next week which could become an important point in world policy. The meeting between the leading officials of the Soviet Union and United States is in itself an event of foremost international importance. The present meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan has a special significance, because it takes place when it can be said without exaggeration that the fate of the world is being decided. Geneva lives in the shadow of the forthcoming event. The record number of journalists, about 3,000, who have already arrived here and others who are still arriving so that they can inform the world about the course of the Soviet-American dialogue is proof that there is interest in the Soviet-American summit.

The speech made by Mikhail Gorbachev at a meeting with the delegation of the congress of Nobel Prize winners caused great public interest. All the biggest newspapers today quote the word of the leading Soviet representative, who emphasized that our approach to the meeting is open and honorable. We are preparing for Geneva with full awareness of the responsibility resting on the leading officials of all nations, in particular countries such as the Soviet Union and the United States.

We wish to work seriously and productively and I must say that we are not empty-handed.

What will the U.S. delegation bring to Geneva? This is the question political observers are asking in their commentaries. Comparing the Soviet positions on the eve of the Geneva meeting with the mutually contradictory announcements heard from Washington, they conclude it is unfavorable to U.S. diplomacy. There are fears here that the U.S. delegation will arrive in Geneva with old baggage.

Of course, it would not be realistic to expect success in removing all the obstacles which Washington has piled up for Soviet-American relations during the course of the 2-day meeting. However, the beginning of a Soviet-American dialogue interrupted 6 years ago could become an important event in international life if there is a prerequisite of good will on the part of Washington.

'Complex' Talks Begin

LD191022 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0100 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Text] The Soviet-American summit will open in Geneva today. Mikhail Gorbachev, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee will meet with Ronald Reagan, President of the United States, in the American delegation quarters.

RUDE PRAVO notes that the talks will be very complex. The statements made by the members and advisers of the American delegation confirm that the United States continues to aim its efforts at gaining unilateral advantages and does not respect principles of equal security and mutual advantage. The United States is obviously avoiding above all serious dialogue on space weapons.

In contrast, the Soviet delegation in a series of news conferences clearly explained its position on specific problems, which could be tabled in Geneva. These positions make clear the fact that the Soviet Union is going to negotiate above all the issue of armaments and that it is not worried about the vast complexity of this issue. However, any kind of progress is conditioned by prevention of militarization of space which is being pushed ahead by the United States.

Weinberger Letter Criticized

LD170117 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] Our New York correspondent Vladimir Solecky reports on the newest attempt of the U.S. right-wing forces to sabotage the prospects of the Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva.

In presenting the Pentagon's report on alleged Soviet violations of valid agreements on arms limitation to President Reagan on Wednesday, [13 November] U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger made, according to the opinion of local commentators, his last attempt to prevent any positive results from the Geneva summit. THE NEW YORK TIMES today published a letter that accompanied Weinberger's report. In his letter, the Pentagon chief warns President Reagan not to make any kind of commitment in Geneva, but to observe the 1979 SALT II agreement and the ABM Treaty concluded in 1972. Weinberger also uses the opportunity to let the President know that he will be asking the Congress for a larger increase in the military budget than the outlined 3 percent increment, in order to compensate for the alleged Soviet violations of the existing agreements.

From the letter, it is clear that the prospect of any kind of positive outcome to the Geneva meeting is a thorn in the side of the Pentagon hawks. They are trying in every way possible to maintain the confrontational course of the Reagan administration's policy, which has enabled them to fully implement their plan for a fanatical arms buildup.

U.S. 'Obscures' Vital Issues

LD170113 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Jiri Cebrovsky commentary]

[Text] Global or regional? Pretext or strategy? These issues are answered in a commentary prepared by Jiri Cebrovsky.

These are naturally the question marks connected with the forthcoming Soviet-American summit, which were also brought up by the U.S. President in several of his latest speeches. Furthermore, it must be added that he did this in a manner which has obscured matters in an unnecessary fashion.

But where does the substance of the whole affair lie? The world sees an opportunity and a chance in the Geneva talks: the opportunity to find out what is the answer given by the two strongest states of the planet to the most acute issues of either war or peace; the chance that Geneva will not mean a step back, but will on the contrary represent a way of outlining the ways of how to get rid of the vision of thermonuclear destruction. And now Ronald Reagan states that he considers regional issues and human rights more important than disarmament issues. After all, such an approach on its own cannot be criticized. There are a number of sore spots on the face of the earth, and these spots themselves are asking for a speedy peaceful and political solution. However, the problem is that the U.S. President identifies Afghanistan, Cambodia, Angola, Ethiopia and Nicaragua as regional problems, but does not perceive racist South Africa, El Salvador, or Israeli aggression against Lebanon as regional problems.

It would be futile and unnecessary to seek in Reagan's declarations at least one mention of counterrevolutionaries armed with U.S. weapons and paid by U.S. dollars murdering Afghan citizens. The fact that the American weapons handled by the contras are killing the people of Nicaragua, that Cambodia [passage indistinct]. In the past, as well as now prior to Geneva, Ronald Reagan says that white is black, and one cannot but suspect that he would like to divert the summit from its true aim. The aggrandizement of these issues and their verbatim repetition is the most certain guarantee for disagreements. It is the best way to frustrate the talks and thus extinguish the flame of hope. If this is the aim of the highest U.S. representative, why does he on the other hand swear on peace and pronounce himself to be a missionary of peace?

The fact that the Soviet Union has never avoided a single problem representing a concern of the world is well known. The Soviet Union has been approaching the solution of local conflicts and regional problems with full responsibilityand seriousness, and keeps doing so. The Soviet Union has always demanded and does so today that one must strive for peace and security by the pursuit of the political path -- the path of negotiations. The Middle East as well as Central America can serve as an example of this approach. It is common knowledge that the Soviet Union is not attempting to avoid these issues in Geneva, either. However, one problem is to put these issues on the agenda of the talks, and the other problem is to attempt to use them in order to set up a certain kind of a tribunal, where the role of prosecutor would be played by Ronald Reagan and where the most important issues of the present world would be pushed into the background.

This is an approach satisfying narrow and egotistic interests of certain Western representatives; it is also an approach revealing lack of good will and understanding in achieving a positive result -- the Geneva result representing the expectations of hundreds of millions of people.

Strict Security Measures Noted

LD161834 Prague CTK in English 1646 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] Geneva, Nov 16 (CTK correspondent) -- A total of 2.5 million Swiss francs will be spent on security measures before and during the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit, according to data of the press centre.

Guarding the security will be 1,400 policemen, some of them from other cantons, and especially 3,000 officers and non-commissioned officers of the Swiss Army who have already today taken posts on the main crossings and in the vicinity of official residents of Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan. Cointrain Airport where President Reagan is to land tonight is encircled by tanks, anti-aircraft batteries and powerful reflectors. Flights over the residences as well as boat rides on the Lake of Geneva have been forbidden.

The hope that the summit will start the process of easing tension and help strengthen peace was expressed by participants in several rallies organized Friday and Saturday in Geneva streets by various peace movements. All similar actions are banned from Sunday morning.

GORBACHEV CABLES HUSAK EN ROUTE TO GENEVA

LD182202 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 2030 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] Mihail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, while flying over Czechoslovak territory on his way to Geneva, has sent a telegram of greetings to Gustav Huak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic. In it he voiced sincere wishes for further successes in building a socialist society and in the common struggle for strengthening peace and international security.

USSR'S DEMICHEV CONCLUDES CULTURE DAYS VISIT

Talks With Lenart

LD152122 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Josez Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received in Bratislava today Petr Damichev, head of the Soviet delegation to the Days of Soviet Culture in Czechoslovakia, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of culture. In their talk, they praised the ever-deeper cooperation of the two countries in all spheres of public life. They underlined the importance of mutual cooperation in culture and said that it reached high standards and all-around character; it makes a significant contribution to the enrichment of cultures of our peoples. They also exchanged information on topical issues of cultural policy in the period before the coming party congresses. The Soviet delegation also paid tribute to the memory of the Soviet heroes at Slavin in Bratislava.

Meets Colotka, Salgovic

LD152132 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak premier, received in Bratislava today the official Soviet delegation attending the Days of Soviet Culture in Czechoslovakia headed by Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of culture. The Soviet delegation was also received by Viliam Salgovic, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium, chairman of the Slovak National Council and chairman of the Slovak Central Committee of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association. Viktor Lomakin, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia, and Yuriy Kandalov, Soviet consul general in Bratislava, were also present. Viliam Salgovic briefed the guests about the forms of work employed by the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association in promoting Soviet culture and arts. Members of the official Soviet delegation met representatives of Czechoslovak culture and arts at a discussion meeting in Bratislava this afternoon.

Predeparture Interview

LD170128 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Departure interview with Petr Demichev, Soviet minister of culture, head of the visiting USSR delegation for Days of Soviet Culture in Czechoslovakia; 16 Nov, place not given -- answers in Russian with superimposed translation -- recorded]

[Text] Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Soviet minister of culture, who headed a Soviet delegation attending the Days of Soviet Culture in Czechoslovakia, left Czechoslovakia today. Before his departure Olga (?Ovganova), an editor, interviewed him:

[Question] Comrade minister, what is the approach in the Soviet Union to young artists' education and in particular to the education of young audiences, which as we know are educated on artistic values whether they be from the sphere of serious music, poetry and fine arts.?

[Answer] In the Soviet Union, as you surely know, there exists a network of schools and intermediate schools, which educate specialists in culture: actors, musicians, librarians, various officials of clubs. In addition, institutions of higher learning prepare highly qualified creative cadres. We have 72 such higher educational establishments and more than 600 intermediate schools. Besides this, in our country there are more than 6,000 music and arts schools where children are taught the rudiments of aesthetics, music, drawing and the like. Regarding the second part of your question, how do we educate young people towards receiving artistic values? I recall the broadly developed folk arts in which 30 million people participate. It is this kind of artistic creativity which assists us a great deal in the aesthetic education of young people, because it is mainly young people who participate in it.

One can say that artistic education, much as it is in your own country, is carried out on a broad front. We know that we will have many shortcomings which we have to eliminate. We have to react especially sensitively to some fashionable influences. Young people do not always manage to orient themselves correctly and begin to absorb various Western trends.

We try patiently to explain to young people to understand that what is involved are merely transient influences that have no artistic significance or purpose, that one has to take a critical attitude to such fashions. We have, for instance, survived a sharp growth of vocal-instrumental groups, when numerous groups, mainly of dubious standard, mushroomed. This was to a certain degree only to the detriment of musical education of people, especially the young ones.

[Question] in the present-day world in certain capitalist countries, we are able to observe growing tendencies to propagate violence, blood, vulgarity, racial and national intolerance in the press, film, television and elsewhere. Does socialist culture have appropriate means in the fight against the spreading of such trends?

[Answer] we are against such trends in culture and arts. The Soviet socialist culture above all reflects those real processes taking place in our country. It is closely linked with the life of the people, their work, and their everyday worries. The cultural sphere is faced with the most important task: -- to shape an all-around developed personality, harmoniously developed in all aspects. Of course, it is forbidden in our country to propagate violence, pornography and vulgarity. Our artists not only understand this but support it wholeheartedly. Frequently we criticize negative trends in the development of music, fine arts, drama and literature which often appear on the Western market. The cultural sphere has in the present also become a field of intensive ideological struggle, one could say also of a class struggle. There exist two ideologies, two policies, and whatever one might say culture and arts are closely linked with the life of the people, with politics, and with those processes which are also taking place in ideology. As far as our creative intelligentsia is concerned, they profess the ideeology of Marxism-Leninism in its entire complex as their very own; it is their inner understanding of the world.

Departs for Moscow

LD161151 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1100 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] Petr Demichev, head of the official delegation to the Days of Soviet Culture, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and minister of culture today ended his vist to Czechoslovakia and left Bratislava for Moscow. Before departure he was seen off at Bratislava airport by members of the CPCZ Central Committee, ministers of culture of the Czech SR and the Slovak SR Milan Klusak and Miroslav Valek. Also present were Soviet Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Viktor Lomakin and General Consul of the USSR in Bratislava Yuriy Kandalov.

DER SPIEGEL SAYS HONECKER MAY VIST BONN 6 DEC

DW181336 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 18 Nov 85 p 16

[Unattributed article: "Intra-German Summit"]

[Text] GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker has envisaged 6 December as the date of his long-planned visit to Bonn. However, a precondition for it is that the Bonn government not conclude a framework agreement with Washington on SDI by the end of November, as it has planned to do. Honecker has recently indicated to West German visitors such as SPD Chairman Willy Brandt that the outcome of the Geneva summit meeting between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev could also be important in bringing about an intra-German summit. In return, Federal Chancellor Kohl wants to visit the GDR prior to the 1987 Bundestag elections.

'POLITICAL COURAGE' MUST PREVAIL AT SUMMIT

LD190038 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Commentary by Rolf Schiek]

[Text] Good evening. Against natural catastrophes people are often largely helpless, as the diastrous volcanic explosion in Colombia has shown. Such catastrophes not infrequently occur overnight and catch people unprepared, in their sleep -- natural catastrophes. The Swiss president spoke about a catastrophe of a different sort at noon today when he welcomed Mikhail Gorbachev at the airport in Geneva. Dr. Furgler recalled World War II and the fact that the USSR lost 20 million people in that war. Such catastrophes should not be allowed to be repeated, the president said, who is, so to speak, host of the meeting which begins tomorrow between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan. It occurred to me in this connection that today a single nuclear submarine of the U.S. Trident class has at least as much if not more destructive power than all the explosive shells used in World War II. There are hundreds of such submarines, and then there are the other weapons systems. Experts have worked out how many times the earth, and mankind with it, could be annihilated. You can read about this, you can look it up, and inform yourself about it. And this differs from the natural catastrophes mentioned earlier. We are not unsuspecting and unknowing; rather we know exactly what a nuclear volcanic explosion would mean.

We know down to the very last detail, and its precise result would be the end of mankind. So it is this knowledge and realization which highlights the status and significance of the summit conference which begins tomorrow. It depends to a large degree on this conference as to whether a change for the better can be brought about in the international arena. In his interview for the SAARBRUECKER ZEITUNG Erich Honecker said this, and added that if political courage is shown, and the sides approach one another, much can be achieved. It is any case a matter of life and death for mankind to prevent a nuclear inferno and to guarantee peace. As for political courage, the USSR has already shown this more than once during the days leading up to Geneva. One has only to think of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions or of the halt to the deployment of medium-range missiles Moscow decreed. Mikhail Gorbachev stressed only a few days ago that the USSR is approaching the Geneva meeting openly and honestly, and what is more in full consciousness of the responsibility of the leaders of all countries, but above all of such countries as the USSR and the United States. This is why Moscow is not going to Geneva empty-handed; the USSR is coming with constructive and positive proposals and -- what is no less important -- also with the necessary constructive desire that cannot be lacking if anything positive is to come out of it in the end.

What does the USSR want? It wants exactly the same thing as millions of people all over the world, which has been voiced in numerous declarations, meetings, and demonstrations over the past weekend throughout the continents. Two essential things: first, the nonmilitarization of space -- that is, no SDI; and second, the further reduction of nuclear armaments on earth, or to be more exact, a 50 percent reduction of those nuclear systems which can reach the territory of the other party. If that -- what the USSR has proposed and what is, as mentioned, in accordance with world opinion -- if that were to become reality, then a mighty step would be taken in the right direction toward a more far-reaching and comprehensive solution whereby peace could be achieved with fewer weapons. And if SDI were to become reality, the opposite would be the case. Not only would there be more weapons, but more dangerous ones. Then, as Lehlbach, the Rhineland Palatinate DGB [FRG German Trade Union Federation] chairman put it, an arms race of unprecedented scale would be unleashed. This catastrophe must be prevented. And it can be prevented if the worldwide coalition of reason and realism is sufficiently strong, and if political courage is shown by all, and if everyone approaches everyone else. In this possibility of prevention, there lies a further, major difference from the sheer helplessness of man in the face of natural catastrophes such as the volcanic eruption in Colombia. Good night and goodbye.

HAGER ASSESSES U.S., USSR SUMMIT STANCES

LD181044 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1347 GMT 16 Nov 85

["Extract" of 16 November speech by Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee at a 2-day Ministry of Education conference held at the Dr Theodor Neubauer Pedagogical College, Erfurt -- recorded]

[Text] The realization is firmly rooted in the consciousness of the citizens of the GDR that the further strengthening of socialism is a decisive contribution to the protection of peace. The outstanding historic achievements of socialism include, without doubt, the fact that it has been possible, thanks to the consistent peace policy of the Soviet Union, for the GDR and the other socialist countries, in alliance with the other peace forces, to preserve peace in Europe and to prevent a world war, a nuclear inferno, for over 40 years. A sober assessment of the situation in world politics was conducted at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact in Sofia. Humanity, it was stressed at the meeting, is presently standing at a crossroads: Either there is success in stopping the arms race, or those forces accelerating the arms race and driving humanity to the edge of a nuclear inferno will gain the upper hand. In their assessment, the Warsaw Pact countries made clear that the cause of the extremely tense and explosive international situation, particularly in the Near East and Central America, lies in the striving of the most aggressive imperialist circles in the United States and NATO for military superiority over the socialist community.

Imperialism wants to exact revenge for its defeat with this sought-after military superiority, and seeks to banish socialism from the world through military blackmail or even war and to reestablish its unrestrained domination over the countries which have freed themselves from their colonial rule. Above all, the unbridled arms build-up and its extension into space are intended to guarantee unprecedented maximum profits for the armaments companies and the military-industrial complex. At the same time, arming has the purpose of finding a way out of the crisis inherent in the imperialist system and, finally, out of its historical defensive position. In this, the aggressive imperialist circles are speculating on a supposed scientific-technological dominance and a temporary technological lead in certain areas over the Soviet Union and the socialist community.

The leading representatives of the Warsaw Pact knocked the bottom out of such speculations by stating clearly that the Soviet Union and its allies will never permit U.S. and NATO military superiority.

The military-strategic balance was, is, and remains the inviolable basis and the decisive condition for the preservation and protection of world peace. Guaranteeing this balance at the lowest possible level and thus banishing the danger of a nuclear war demands concrete disarmament measures. To this end, the Warsaw Pact countries presented a bold and constructive program in Sofia, the essential features of which were explained and set out in detail by Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Paris, and in other statements. As far as science and technology are concerned, the socialist countries possess all preconditions for bringing their weight to bear in these decisive areas.

We are guided by the view that the present dangerous development can be stopped and that a fundamental change to detente and peaceful coexistence can be achieved. This optimism is based above all on the strength of the socialist community, which has at its disposal all the decisive material opportunities for the prevention of a nuclear war. The policy of dialogue with all forces fighting against a nuclear inferno, affirmed by the Warsaw Pact countries, is being seen more and more as the only practicable alternative to the U.S. strategy of confrontation.

Unease with U.S. plans to militarize space, and with the course of blackmail and of disregard for sovereignty and national interests which the Reagan administration is practicing more and more openly vis-a-vis its own allies, is growing worldwide. Influential political forces in Western Europe, from social democrats and the trade unions to circles of the bourgeoisie, are reconsidering their views on European security. By no means least, the worldwide peace movement has experienced a renewed upswing in view of the growing threat to world peace from the U.S. policy of hazardous confrontation. This is proved, among other things, by the mass actions of the peace forces in the Netherlands and the numerous statements by Nobel Prize laureates, scientists, technicians, and physicians who have raised their voices in warning against Reagan's SDI [Strategic Defense Initiative] project for the deployment of weapons systems in space. In view of the concrete peace proposals of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, which focus on the key issues of stopping the arms race on earth and preventing the militarization of space in an easily comprehensible and convincing manner, the Reagan administration ought to move away from its previous stubborn stances towards practical disarmament agreements.

Great expectations are attached to the forthcoming meeting between Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and President Reagan, by all peace-loving people. Comrade Erich Honecker said in his interview for the SAARBRUECKER ZEITUNG that whether it is possible to achieve a change for the better in the international arena depends to a great extent on the summit meeting. My expectations, Erich Honecker said, are aimed at a course being set in the right direction, which is possible with goodwill and a serious approach by both sides. The Soviet Union has affirmed its principled position that the summit meeting must lead to tangible results in the fundamental questions of the protection of peace and stopping the arms race. It has declared itself ready, in talks with American Secretary of State Shultz and with some Noble Prize laureates, to adopt a constructive and flexible approach to issues which need to be solved.

The Reagan administration, however, is so far not ready for constructive treatment of the key issues in international security. Reagan refused to make the space arms program the subject of negotiations. Instead, he wants to focus on regional issues or the so-called human rights problems at the summit: This will not make the talks between Comrade Gorbachev and President Reagan easy. But we do not labor under any illusions. Even if the Geneva talks improve relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, the fight for peace and disarmament will certainly still have to be fought for a long time with great determination, until recognizable results have been achieved. Even after the Geneva summit talks the fight for peace must continue.

HONECKER'S 'MILD CHURCH POLICY' MEETS RESISTANCE

DW190944 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 18 Nov 85 pp 57-59

[Unattributed article: "Critical Factor"]

[Text] Erich Honecker's Mild Church Policy Is Meeting With Resistance in the SED -- Top-Level Comrades Are Apprehensive of Sedition

The atheistic comrade wished Christians all the best. Wolfgang Heydrich [SED], deputy mayor of Schwerin, announced that he was convinced Catholics "will continue to have their place in our city."

GDR society, said guest of honor Heydrich during the inauguration of the renovated parish church of St. Anna in September, needs Catholics and urges their sharing in social responsibility.

Heydrich's remarks hardly fit into the Marxist-Leninist state ideology according to which religion gradually withers away under socialism, but it illustrates a bit of Communist realpolitik: In the relationship with the two East German churches, the great Protestant church (well over 7 million members) and the small, dispersed flock of Catholics (roughly a million souls), SED chief Erich Honecker has for years been putting his stakes on moderate cooperation, rather than on their extinction.

Erich Honecker introduced a change in the SED's church policy in 1978 called "Cooperation Instead of Confrontation." At the time the State Council chairman held a Christian-Socialist summit at his headquarters on East Berlin's Marx-Engels Square. It included top leaders of the Federation of Protestant Churches in the GDR, among them Bishops Werner Krusche and Albrecht Schoenherr. Since then the East German state and party have been endeavoring to integrate Christians into the regime and to mitigate their manifold disadvantages in GDR society; the church, for its part, undertook loyal cooperation in the SED state.

Because of some of Honecker's comrades in the SED Politburo, however, the flirtation between church and state is soon to be over.

For quite some time their chief's dealings with the Christians have been irksome to them under real socialism. At a Politburo meeting on 24 September, Hermann Axen, responsible for the party's foreign relations, and Berlin's party boss Konrad Naumann openly revolted against Honecker. They were applauded by Defense Minister Heinz Hoffmann.

The three said that the Dresden synod of the Federation of Protestant Churches, which has long ceased to be loyal, showed where the general secretary's church policy is leading. At the synod, Konsistorial president Manfred Stolpe of Berlin, one of the leading political minds of the church in the GDR, not only demanded relaxation restrictions for East German citizens, but also urged the GDR Government to respect human rights.

The Politburo attack did not come out of a clear blue sky: The Soviets have been watching Honecker's church policy with growing distrust ever since the SED, on the occasion of the Luther Year 1983, incorporated the Christian reformer in the socialist heritage, thus inevitably further upgrading the church.

This spring, the chairman of the Council for Religious Affairs of the USSR Council of Ministers, Konstantin Kharchev, assessed the situation on the spot.

The upshot of his visit: The Protestant church has long been a critical factor of socialist society; the development might slip from the SED's grip sometime.

This is what Honecker's critics in his own party fear.

They are suspicious of the Catholic bishops, because, unlike their Protestant brethern, they avoid contact with the SED regime beyond the necessary minimum. The chairman of the Berlin Bishops' Conference, Joachim Cardinal Meisner, has avoided a meeting with Honecker to this day.

The comrades lament that the Catholic clergy fails to honor the state. Thus, the clergy publicized the GDR Catholic convention envisaged for the summer of 1987 in Dresden even though the authorities' final approval is still outstanding.

Also at the inauguration of the church in Schwerin, Vicar General Monsignore Josef Michelfeit reciprocated the party's good wishes with the gruff retort that Christians in the GDR would like to be permitted "at least now and then" to build something with funds of their own, with GDR marks -- the SED approves construction of church buildings only if they are funded with foreign exchange from Western brethern.

But Defense Minister Hoffmann and his comrades see more of a threat to the state from cooperative Protestants than from those Catholics who seek stricter separation. When a group of conscripts were inducted into the National People's Army on 5 November, about 50 young GDR citizens went to jail rather than to the barracks. They refused military service for reasons of conscience.

A few days later, Protestant ministers disseminated the news from the pulpit -- one of them, East Berlin Minister Michael Passauer, directly into GDR living rooms via Western television. And the Samaritan community of East Berlin Minister Rainer Eppelmann, one of the spokesmen of the ecclesiastical peace movement, is now exhibiting simple cartoons denouncing the arbitrariness of authorities and the lack of human rights.

One of them shows a man who is led out of a prison cell by a guard -- with the caption: "Now you are free." The courtyard the released prisoner enters is surrounded by a high wall topped with barbed wire.

MITTAG RECEIVES USSR'S PARAMONOV, DELEGATION

DW180803 East Berlin Television Service in German 1830 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Guenter Mittag, SED Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, and a CPSU Central Committee delegation led by Vladimir Nikitovich Paramonov stressed today the great importance attached to further expanding the scientific-technological and economic cooperation between the GDR and the USSR on the basis of the program up to the year 2000. Guenter Mittag reported on the mass initiatives in honor of the 11th SED Congress and active worker participation in the broad public debate. Thus, the aim of making 1985 the best performance year so far, as set by Erich Honecker at the 10th Central Committee meeting, has been realized. Guenter Mittag praised the latest initiatives undertaken by Mikhail Gorbachev and the results of the Sofia meeting as socialism's comprehensive peace program, to which the GDR was making a constructive contribution. The guest emphasized that the Soviet delegation had become acquainted with the SED's valuable experience in the comprehensive intensification of its economy in numerous plants, combines, and institutions.

VARKONYI COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

AU131238 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 7 Nov 85 p 3

[Interview with Dr Peter Varkonyi, foreign minister and member of the MSZMP Central Committee, by Deputy Chief Editor Gabor Szathmari: "The International Tension Is Not an Irreversible Process -- Interview With Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi"; date and place not given -- first paragraph is paper's introduction]

[Text] We have perhaps never had as strong a feeling as at present that our country's fate and situation is closely linked to the fate and situation of the world. We immediately feel not only the temperature fluctuations of the world market but also the rise in the temperature of world politics. What is the current international situation, and how can we evaluate the development of the external conditions of socialist construction? Dr Peter Varkonyi, foreign minister and member of the MSZMP Central Committee, expresses his opinion on these issues in his answers to Gabor Szathmari, deputy chief editor of NEPSZAVA.

[Szathmari] Mankind is watching with concern how international tension is becoming entrenched and how the arms race is continuing at a stunning pace. What is your opinion about this threatening situation? Where do you see a ray of hope for mankind?

[Varkonyi] Concern is justified because, as a result of the activity of the most aggressive imperialist circles, the international situation is indeed full of severe tensions. I must add, however, that the elements of tension and detente continue to assert themselves simultaneously in international affairs, since the forces of peace and social progress do not look on the confrontation efforts with their arms folded. Instead, they are making serious efforts to reduce the tention. As a consequence, the current international tension is not an irreversible process. This was formulated in the latest Sofia communique of the Warsaw Pact, which proposes a concrete and attractive program to the world and the Western alliance for a favorable change in the European and world situation. The Soviet proposals, of great importance on banning the arms race in space, radically reducing the nuclear arms, on freezing the number of armed forces, keeping the military budget at the current level, on the moratorium concerning nuclear explosions, and on halting the deployment of missiles all offer a way out of the current alarming situation. It is now the United States' and NATO's turn to answer these proposals on merit and in a constructive spirit.

[Szathmari] The world is waiting with increased expectation for the summit meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Geneva. What are the possibilities inherent in this important event?

[Varkonyi] It is a well-known fact that relations between the Soviet Union and the United States play a determining role in how the international situation develops. Consequently, any step taken to improve the relations between these two great powers would have a favorable effect on the general situation, too. In our view, it would best serve the reduction of the accumulated tension if the two sides were to agree, as a result of the summit, to halt the arms race and to limit and reduce armaments, primarily nuclear arms.

International public opinion expects the summit participants to analyze the possibilities of improving their relations with great responsibility. From developments and manifestations so far it appears that the process of reducing tension and eliminating distrust requires persistent and patient work of longer duration.

We are confident that the various important Soviet proposals and unilateral obligations recently submitted will facilitate genuine talks and the achieving of agreements. We can look to the Geneva summit without illusions, but with expectations. Even if it cannot solve at once the most serious problems of the international situation, it can nevertheless promote the return to a path leading to easing the tension.

[Szathmari] Every nation is involved in world affairs. But the question is whether the small nations are also able to assert their justified interests in world politics? I think here of ourselves, as we are also a small country.

[Varkonyi] If you think of a country's population and its territorial size then such a differentiation is acceptable, but not for nations. In my experience, the role played by a given country in international politics and the value of its policy is not always and not necessarily judged according to these numerical indicators.

In our case, we first of all have to take into consideration that, as an active member of the Warsaw Pact and of CEMA, we are part of the community of socialist countries which is the most reliable and most consistent basis of peace and social progress. This ensures for us an indispensable background in all areas of life, including foreign policy.

In the international arena, Hungary is striving to conduct active diplomacy in harmony with its national and international interests and obligations for the benefit of maintaining dialogue and cooperation and safeguarding the achievements of detente, contributing thus to ensuring the most favorable international conditions possible for our socialist construction.

Life has justified the correctness of this policy. The reputation and appreciation of the Hungarian People's Republic have further increased in the past years. I would like to stress in connection with this that our firm domestic situation and the socialist national unity that has developed in our country are the indispensable conditions for our successful international conduct.

In addition to fostering our bilateral interstate relations, we are also taking an active part in various areas of international diplomacy. We are present at the UN where we became members 3 decades ago. Not long ago, Hungary's representative held the office of chairman of the General Assembly for a year. The president of our Presidential Council took part in the festivities organized on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the world organization.

From the outset we have taken an active part in the process of European security and cooperation and contributed, through numerous proposals, to working out the Helsinki Final Act. The fact that Budapest was asked to host the cultural forum is also an expression of the appreciation toward our country. All these prove that, in accordance with our power and possibilities and in harmony with the interests of our people, we are taking an active part in shaping international relations.

[Szathmari] On the occasion of the holiday of 7 November, our country also remembers that the development of Hungarian-Soviet relations has brought a new and hopeful period for us. The values of our alliance with the Soviet Union are well known. In what areas do you, Comrade Minister, see possibilities for further enriching Hungarian-Soviet cooperation?

[Varkonyi] Our country and people are bound to the Soviet Union and its peoples with thousands of ties of friendship. The Hungarian republic of councils was born under the influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution and only foreign imperialist intervention could bloodily suppress it. The Soviet Union was the one that brought us freedom 40 years ago, and opened the way for Hungary to become a socialist country.

The 13th MSZMP Congress repeatedly stressed that it is our primary national interest to foster and strengthen the fraternal friendship between our peoples, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and internationalism, and to enrich our cooperation. The regular meetings between our leaders are of outstanding importance in our relations. Thus the meeting between Comrades Janos Kadar and Mikhail Gorbachev in September this year gave new impetus to the development of our relations in all areas of life.

We can say that we are in possession of a rich program of the further development of Hungarian-Soviet cooperation. We are living in an era in which, in both our individual and our joint efforts, the acceleration of our countries' social-economic development is at the center of our activity. In the course of this activity, we have to promote the successful implementation of our cooperation even more efficiently and with more initiatives. The long-term program of development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between Hungary and the Soviet Union up to the year 2,000 ensures an excellent framework for this activity. Another important area of enriching our cooperation is the development of socialist economic integration for the joint implementation of the jointly formulated goals of the CEMA countries.

TRADE BARTER AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR

LD151134 Budapest MTI in English 1014 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Budapest, November 14 (MTI) -- Miklos Andriko, Hungarian state secretary of internal trade, and Suren Yesremovich Sarukhanov, Soviet deputy minister of trade, held talks in Budapest, from November 11 to 14, on the state of bilateral barter trade, its development in the period 1986-1990, and technical and scientific cooperation, and signed an agreement on barter trade in 1986.

In 1985 the value of consumer goods, exchanged in barter, between department stores or border regions, accounted for 2,800 million forints. Next year the turnover is expected to reach 3,000 million forints. For the period 1986-1990 the parties envisaged a turnover of 17,500 million forints.

The parties established that there are wider opportunities for the development of cooperation between Hungary and the Soviet republics, and for exchanges between department stores and border regions.

SARLOS ARRIVES IN SPAIN FOR 5-DAY VISIT

LD182307 Budapest MTI in English 1703 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] Madrid, November 18 (MTI) -- Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP Political Committee and president of the National Assembly, arrived for a five-day official visit on Monday [18 November] to Madrid on the invitation of Gregorio Peces-Barba, president of the Congress of Deputies. Istvan Sarlos was met at the airport by Leopoldo Torres, vice president of the Congress of Deputies.

LOSONCZI ATTENDS CHURCH OFFICIAL'S OATH-TAKING

LD182211 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] Magda Szabo, the new general superintendent of the Transtisza diocese of the Reformed Church, has been sworn in. The writer, who was elected recently to this high post with the preliminary consent of the Presidential Council, took her oath to the constitution in front of Pal Losonczi. Those present included Imre Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council; State Secretary Imre Miklos, chairman of the State Office for Church Affairs; and Bishop Tibor Bartha, chairman of the Synod of the Reformed Church.

GOVERNMENT TO ACCEPT TU INPUT IN UPCOMING PLAN

LD160054 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] The government will take the observations and recommendations of the trade unions into consideration when finalizing the Seventh 5-Year Plan. This was confirmed at the discussions held by representatives of the Council of Ministers and of the National Council of Trade Unions.

The negotiating delegations were led by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Sandor Gaspar, chairman of the National Council of Trade Unions, both members of the Politburo. In the course of the meeting special attention was paid to the implementation of the resolutions adopted at the Central Committee session this week. The representatives of the National Council of Trade Unions provided an account of the experiences concerning the trade union elections. The majority of workers are optimistic concerning the realization of the goals formulated at the congress, and they are ready to participate in the fulfillment of the tasks. At the same time, in the opinion of the organized workers, there are shortcomings in coal mining, in light industry, in rail transportation and in some other branches which cannot be eliminated simply by better work organization or by a further increase in work intensity. The miners, for example, spend most of their days away at work. Despite this, they cannot provide enough coal for the economy and for the population.

There is a general wish that the rate of increase in the level of prices must be moderated. Many people have raised the issue of the lessening of the purchasing power of pensions and the housing problems of young people starting a family. The demand that incomes gained by means other than work should be controlled more strictly has been widely expressed.

Besides discussing the problems, the trade union membership has welcomed the increase in enterprise independence and the wide-ranging involvement of the workers in the management of the enterprises. The representatives of the government expressed the intention to utilize the information provided. Speaking about the problems, they said that their solution depended on making the economy more efficient and improving the quality of work. The Council of Ministers continues to count on the support of the trade unions in the modernization of management, in the acceleration of technological progress, and asks them to participate in getting the aims of the next 5-year plan widely known and approved.

CONTACTA ENTERPRISE PLAGUED BY 'GRAVE PROBLEMS'

LD150049 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Summary] Many industrial enterprises are experiencing grave problems, but none more so than "Contacta," which manufactures electric plugs and sockets. The factory has been burdened by many internal and external problems, such as poor management, poor work discipline, and bad training results, which culminated in an operating deficit of about 240 million forints. The industry ministry gave instructions in August for a reorganization procedure with the aim of rescuing the enterprise. The person in charge of the ministry's investigation found more than 4,000 apprehensive employees who since June have been directed by a specially appointed managing director. Because of the investigation it is now known what changes are needed at the enterprise.

The chairman of the reorganization committee is Tibor Nagy, departmental head of the Hungarian National Bank, who said: "I think that the responsibility of management is overwhelming. The irresponsibility of managers can lead to the wasting of resources. Quick results cannot be expected. What happened here was a continuous process of decay that lasted 10 years and accelerated during the past year or two. This enterprise has good long-term prospects, but painstaking work is needed to achieve results."

PARTY ORGAN COMMENTS ON NEW MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Part One

AU130947 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 30 Oct 85 p 6

[Part one of a two-part article by Jeno Farago: "The New Management System and Party Activity -- Seeking Ways or Progressing?" -- "1. That Which Necessity Dictates"]

[Text] The head of the economic policy department of the MSZMP committee in Borsod-Abauj-Zemplen County does not hide the fact that great excitement preceded and still precedes the introduction of new management forms in the county.

"Excitement and anxiety were caused by such incertainties as how the party organizations' role in influencing economic policy will change in the new situation and how the organizations will actually 'get involved' in the management of enterprises. In the case of the heads of economic departments, the dilemma posed by the following question has become a matter of survival: Will they be able to fulfill the requirements of the new, democratic management? The workers, of course, faced a novel situation in that a higher form of democracy allowed them to choose their own representatives and to get directly involved."

Difficulties and Anxieties

Dr Imre Miklos adds to all this that the changeover to new management forms is taking place here in a particular county that is in the throes of a very difficult economic situation. There are serious problems in metallurgy and mining, and almost half of the agricultural cooperatives operate with a deficit.

"There are not enough funds to continue with the reform, but we must go on. However, there are insufficient resources left in the old forms of management. We have been late in increasing independence anyway. These days, adaptable resources are found above all in the people themselves. The new forms of management may release some creative energy and may overcome indifference and lack of concern."

What we learned at two enterprises that have already changed to a new form of management has underscored the words of the head of the economics department. For a long time, an enterprise council has been operating the 4 December wire works, where a continuous "balancing act on a tightrope" is performed to acquire the necessary basic materials. As far as development is concerned, the firm cannot afford it; the aim is "to maintain the present situation." Agroker, which a management board has been directing since this summer, registers the cooperatives' lack of money like a seismograph: cancellations are received for machinery and artificial fertilizers, and the enterprise is forced to sell other products to compensate.

The new forms of management caused (fortunately, we can use the past tense) some incomprehension and fear.

As the party secretary of the 4 December wire work in Miskolc, Mihaly Kovacs said, "we saw that some of the workers withdrew and showed fear of assuming responsibility for concrete decisions, because they felt that an overall enterprise-level review process and the necessary information were lacking. They kept saying: "Would it not be better if some more competent economic leader replaced us?"

Gyorgy Haluska, production supervisor and member of the enterprise council, said: "I was afraid, too, but now I am relaxed. I talk with the people every day, and nowadays they even ask questions and show interest in things they did not bother about before... I represent 300 people, I know my immediate place of work, but not the whole factory..."

With Proper Preparation

Imre Roman, secretary of the Agroker party leadership said the following:

"The first impression of the party membership was that the leading role of the party would decrease with the new forms of management. They just could not imagine management without a managerial quadrangle [uzmi negyszog]. Then they realized that the party organization does have its own political means to maintain its influential and helpful role even in economic activities.

Good preparatory work is what makes doubts and worries gradually disappear.

Dr Imre Miklos says that: "The party activists were not unaware of the 1984 Central Committee decision. Already in 1983 we had given information at seminars about our ideas regarding further development of the reform. At the end of last year, we organized a 6-week course for party committee secretaries, propagandists, and activists dealing with economics. In addition, the country's party committee worked out guidelines suitable to local characteristics. It was after such preliminaries that 15 of the 37 enterprises in the county under ministerial supervision changed over to a new form of management."

How did the party organization at the plant prepare for the changeover? Concerning this, let us listen to the secretary of the party committee at the wire works, Mihaly Kovacs who said the following:

"We started to make concrete preparations already in November last year. But to say it another way, the task of modernizing economic management, of which the new enterprise management form constitutes only one part, was kept on our agenda for a long time.

We had to clarify a lot of misunderstandings. Many people asked: What will happen next? "Are they trying to solve the problems of enterprise management by adopting the kind of collective leadership common in cooperatives?" In order to dispel doubts, we held party assemblies and organized debate forums with the assistance of the country's party committee. In the meantime, the party congress helped a lot in making people understand the need for changes. We also had to pay attention to making the workers see and getting everybody to realize that the member of an enterprise council must be qualified, in terms of both competence and suitability, to represent the workers. We had to encourage those workers who were reluctant to take the assignment, and we also had to keep in mind the need to avoid the danger posed by the possibility that groups' interests may get the upper hand in the elections.

The Communist Majority

Even if their preparations were successful, both the wire works and Agroker faced the problem that the majority on the enterprise council and the management board are still party members, in spite of the great efforts -- precisely by the communists -- to elect more nonparty members. These efforts were unsuccessful for two reasons: The majority of delegated managers in the leadership and on the council are party members; and the majority of nonparty members voted for party members, because the party organizations indeed include those employees who are the best, have the best qualifications, and have played the most outstanding role in public life.

The existence of such a communist majority creates a seemingly "easy" situation for the party organizations; that is, it actually guarantees their fundamental influence in passing decisions regarding business matters. However, the situation of party members and party organizations is not enviable: They have to demonstrate, in difficult economic circumstances -- and subject to the not easy requirements set by the process of further improving the reforms -- that the new forms of management are going to survive, and also that these forms will make possible the utilization of hidden human resources to a maximum extent.

Should it happen that party members as business managers and delegates of enterprise councils do not fulfill expectations, they will surely not be reelected. As always, it is again the party members who take the risks of trying to do something new. It is as if the workers said the following by their votes: You communists suggested the new management forms; here, prove that the new ones are better than those before. And it is a communist obligation to do one's best, accept something new.

The demands made on the party organizations have already been addressed or are being formulated at present in all plants that changed over to a new form of enterprise management. Both the directors and the members of the enterprise council talk about this same issue.

Bela Kiss, the director of the 4 December wire works, said that "we have only ourselves to rely on; it is not a matter of survival, but we want to do more than just exist. There is only one way; namely, to bring all reserves to the surface, and we have to win the workers to this cause. The enterprise council must not turn into a board with a mere formal function; rather, the point must be reached where the council decides on the basis of collective wisdom that above all we expect the party organization to help find the reserves by promoting the workers' proprietary attitudes, which the new form of enterprise management makes possible to a greater and more tangible extent.

That Which is Gratis

Dr Istvan Tardi, director of Agroker, explained that "the introduction of the new management forms requires thorough and hard work on a large scale to shape consciousness. A lot may be gained because we may bring to the surface resources that cost nothing. What does this require? A different attitude is required; one must break away from deeply rooted and long-standing views and customs. Among other things, everyone has to stop thinking that we have solved everything by the mere act of electing forums such as enterprise councils and leaderships. Nothing of the kind is true. We must put ourselves and the workers in a decisionmaking situation. [sentence as published] Everybody must be made accustomed to this and all necessary information must be supplied. A new pattern of behavior is required which may become a force in production. The employees must feel that the fate of their firm is their own fate. It is not enough to have a new forum, the forum must be made to function meaningfully, so that it would not become a cliche stored among stereotypes [as published]. There are a lot of small tasks to finish. Even we enterprise managers need to shape our attitudes and views. Who would be more suitable to assist in this than the party organization, which has the advantage of looking at our work in a certain perspective and has at its disposal well-tried political means for shaping consciousness....

Referring to the tasks of the party organizations, Janos Begyik, head of the party and mass organization department of the county's party committee, said the following: "This is not a kind of test, though new and efficient methods must be found. It is not that new ways must be found for doing party work, but the means and methods used hitherto must be made more effective and must be adjusted to a different managerial system by elevating the party's guidance to a higher quality. The economic tasks must be reviewed in more of a comprehensive political and social context. In short, the path must be followed which has been taken by the party organizations since the introduction of the economic management reform, an independent path that is guaranteed by the higher bodies of the party."

It would be too early to find answers to the question of how the party organizations will fulfill the already mentioned expectations, because the new forms of management are only a few months old. Although we cannot as yet weigh the balance of the expectations and concrete results, we can discuss how the party organizations see their tasks in this new situation. We will report on this in our next article.

Part Two

AU131053 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 31 Oct 85 p 6

[Part two of a two-part article by Jeno Farago: "The New System of Enterprise Management and Party Activity -- Seeking Ways or Progressing?" -- "2. To Meet the Requirements"]

[Text] Assistance in the substantial operation of new forms of enterprise management and in the capacity for decisonmaking, as well as in the daily detailed work that is needed to bring to the surface the inherent resources of people and to transform employee attitudes into proprietary ones -- behold, such things are on the "list of requests" that managers, enterprise councils, and the leadership of new management forms are submitting to the party organizations in plants and enterprises, as was shown in our first article. How will these party organizations meet these requirements?

It would be too early to draw up a balance from the understandably limited experience of the first months in Borsod County. However, we can say this much already, that certain initial worries were dispelled, and today the party organizations already have definite ideas about how to continue their activity in the new situation.

The word "continue" is stressed in this case, as nothing has to be stated from the beginning. The fact that the party organization is not an elected member in the enterprise council or leadership but only has the right of debate through its representative does not diminish the leading role of the party -- something that certain people feared -- but it forces the communists to carry out more demanding and substantial activities.

The creation of enterprise councils does not build a "wall" between the old and the new ways, in terms of either activity or methods. If there ever was such a wall, it stood between direct guidance and that carried out by means of political methods, and this has been nonexistent for quite a while: the overwhelming majority of the party organizations have learned how they must get politically involved instead of interfering directly, how to come up with alternative proposals instead of directives, and how to persuade and supervise instead of giving instructions and calling for discipline. We paid a visit to the Sajobabony plant of the North Hungarian Chemical Works not to prove this, but to see what is the opinion concerning the new forms of enterprise management at a plant that stayed under ministerial guidance, that is, state management.

It Is Not "Rank" That Counts

Director Bela Szoke, after he had described in detail the way they guarantee the democracy of leadership over the "old" forms also (through the management quadrangle [uzemi negyszog], the weekly managerial conference, monthly extended enterprise management conferences, technological conferences each quarter, and production meetings), added that it will not be the director alone who will decide in the future at the enterprises under state management, even if he was appointed to the post; but the management council that is to be created will be charged with these decisions. Thus here, too, we will advance in making leadership more democratic. "To lead" -- he added -- "does not mean that we pin on our title and start giving orders but that, making use of democratic means, we create a reliable basis for decisions, be they personal or collective decisions..."

Karoly Lovasz, secretary of the enterprise party committee, aware of the worries concerning the decrease in the party's leading role, pointed out that "the party organizations have not had decision rights in economic issues so far either! What should we fear then? In the past also, we made decisions on economic issues only in so far as they concerned party members, that is, what they should represent and how. The important thing has been, and still is, that our positions, proposals, and initiatives have a good foundation and direction. And after a management council has been created, the party organization will formulate its position on the questions awaiting decision, but it will only be able to oblige the party members participating in the council to represent them. The rest depends on the debate and the capacity for persuasion...

There are people who claim that the trade union's right to interfere and make decisions is greater than that of the party organization, since the trade unions also have veto rights, thus their "license" is "harder." Arpad Forgon, secretary of the trade union committee, answered this:

"There is no 'hard' and 'soft' license. We are talking about one system of rights, and the deciding factor is how much we are able to use it. If we are unable to exploit our right to influence opinions, make proposals, and take initiatives, and if the right thus becomes a formality, it is our fault -- that is, the fault on the party organization or of the trade union.

In the case of the party organization -- and this is the alpha and omega of party work -- the most important means of persuasion is political work; political work carried out with more authority, greater efficiency, and greater and more careful attention to detail than hitherto. What was the opinion on this at the enterprises that have switched over to new forms of management?

To Concentrate on People

Mihaly Kovacs, party secretary of the 4 December wire works says: "What we have to do now is part of a process of renewal. The renewal was started by the modification of the economic management system and by the fact that we strove to adjust to changed circumstances. Summing up the tasks, I would say that we have to concentrate strongly on the subjective human factor in production -- that is, on the political and social medium. This includes shaping world views and proprietary attitudes, creating good working conditions, encouraging professional and political training, utilizing intellectual capacities better, strengthening democratic participation and the right to have a say in decisions, and coordinating interests. All these requires greater independence in political work, not just in economic work. There are no ready-made formulas for the question of what and how; we do not want to and cannot give such formulas to the basic organizations."

Continuing the party secretary's line of thought, Emil Selling, the chairman of the enterprise council, draws conclusions from his own experiences:

"We are already witnessing the conflict of daily and long term interests. We are under pressure, as if they based the requirements for serving daily needs and interests on the premise that the money received today is worth more than the money we will receive tomorrow. But we must also consider strategic interests. What kind of perspective do we provide if we give into the pressure?"

Imre Roman, secretary of the party leadership at the Agroker, says that party organizations that got into a special situation. We have very few concrete experiences so far, and we feel that we have still a lot to learn and that we have to perfect our working methods. One thing is certain: we have to make better use of the possibilities afforded given by our political scope to maneuver; we have to rely more on our own particular means, refining but continuing to guide and influence through political means."

Assistance in Preparation

"Although fear of the size of the task is receding, the members of the enterprise council expect with justification that they will get assistance in acquiring a larger view of the enterprise's situation and in receiving a wider range of information on"-- Mihaly Kovacs says. Confirming all this, Emil Selling added that: "If we are expected to be able to make decisions, to think also of alternatives, we will need more extensive information..."

At Agroker, Sandor Gaal, member of the enterprise management, also informed us about the increase in interest: "We had a KISZ meeting where I was asked to report what was discussed at the enterprise management meeting.

"They were interested in every minute detail, and after they had also expressed their opinion about what they had heard, they asked me to convey these opinions together with their proposals. Such a thing had never happened before."

At the wire works, the party committee is already planning that, prior to one or another important decision -- like for example the decision concerning long-term development or the modification of the product structure -- a competnent professional will provide information and background data to all the people who will take part in the decisionmaking -- including the members of the enterprise council. The manager of the enterprise, Bela Kiss, was able to report on how, with the development of the computer system, they will create an extensive and fast information base for the members of the enterprise council.

Together, In Harmony.

Understandably the greatest expectations of the enterprise managers concern the results brought about by changes in the strengthening of proprietary attitudes. The demand for change is justified since production efficiency cannot increase without it, and since the possibility of direct and indirect participation through the elected council and through the members of the management makes the workers part of the managerial and decisionmaking process.

It is no doubt true -- as one of the participants in the debate on the proprietary attitude in the above-mentioned enterprise said -- that "today the proprietary attitude is motivated not so much by the awareness of ownership but rather by material interest." Only the material interest is also a part, and a determining part, of the proprietary awareness, since how can one regard himself as a proprietor, and feel like one, if he does not benefit from his property? The problem lies more in the fact that the workers often demand a share of the goods produced without taking into consideration their own performance or that of the collective; that is, their requests and demands are not proportional to their performance, or some of them may get, that is, take for themselves, more than they deserve. It is not an accident that further development of material incentives is also expected everywhere from the new enterprise management forms.

We have referred to this debate only in order to demonstrate that while the economic leaders justifiably ask and expect the party organizations and communists to strengthen proprietary awareness and proprietary attitudes -- as one of the conditions on which the success of the new enterprise management forms rests -- we have to be aware that this is also a very difficult and complex task, and it is possible to solve it only through the collaboration and coordinated activity of the economic leaders, the party organizations, the elected guiding organs, and the trade unions. The new management forms do not wish a change in this respect, but rather wish to continue the present cooperation and to raise it to a higher level. And the fact that in this case the more difficult and more responsible work also falls to the communists results from the fact that they constitute the majority of the elected leading organs' membership. Thus, whether we like it or not, testing of the new enterprise management forms will, to a considerable degree, also test the party organizations and the communists.

CZYREK CITES PEACE HOPES ON WPC ANNIVERSARY

LD181826 WARSAW PAP in English 1415 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 18 -- In connection with the 35th anniversary of the 2nd World Congress of Peace [word indistinct], Political Bureau member, PUWP CC Secretary Jozef Czyrek told PAP journalist [excerpts):

The World Peace Council was set up 35 years ago in Warsaw.

The present state of tension in the world, attempts to transfer the arms race into outer space and serious increase of threat of nuclear holocaust require recalling this event.

At the same time, we are on the eve of the Geneva summit between CPSU CC General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and the U.S. president Ronald Reagan. Millions of people worldwide and in Poland pin hopes on this meeting of halting the growing dangers and positively turning the international situation in the direction of cooperation and detente.

A chance for such a turn was created by the constructive, real and matter-of-fact proposals put forward by the Soviet Union and supported by other socialist states, including Poland, at Sofia's meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty.

An important force counteracting the policy of armaments and confrontations is the peace movement which owes its strength to the support of millions of people in every part of the world.

Over the recent 35 years, the World Peace Council has been a guiding force in this movement mobilizing to take active measures against the war, for consolidation of peace and disarmament, against imperialism, colonialism and racism.

Social activity in defence of peace has been always an important supplement and continuation of Poland's foreign policy, and mainly such initiatives as the Rapacki plan, Gomulka plan and the declaration on educating the societies for life in peace. (sentence as received) We come out in favour of creating the widest possible front of forces to defend peace in Europe and worldwide.

As Wojciech Jaruzelski said at the U.N. session, Poland is ready for cooperation with every government, movement and social force which seeks making the world a safe place for all the people.

The International Year of Peace -- which was proclaimed by the U.N. -- will start in a few weeks. One of its first highlights will be the International Congress of Intellectuals in Defence of Peaceful Future for the World, due to start in Warsaw in January 1986.

GORBACHEV GREETS JARUZELSKI FROM AIRCRAFT

LD181831 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1620 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev sent a telegram to Wojciech Jaruzelski while flying over Polish territory in which he conveyed cordial regards to the chairman of the Council of State and to the fraternal Polish nation, and wishes of success in building socialism, in our joint efforts to heal the international situation, and to consolidate peace throughout the world.

U.S. POLONIA CONGRESS REBUKED ON RESTRICTIONS

LD191012 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] Nobody in Poland nor abroad has any doubts as to the negative influence American restrictions have had on our country's living standards. All the greater, therefore, the astonishment -- but above all indignation -- that is aroused by the stance of those who call themselves alleged friends of our nation. The Council of Directors of the Congress of American Polania, which held debates in Buffalo according to Radio Free Europe, stated, we quote:

Of course, sanctions should be abolished, but not just now [smcln] because to abolish them at the present moment would be, as it were, for free. The joy of Free Europe -- which acknowledged this, we quote, as evidence of the enormous political instinct of the Congress of American Polonia, guided by political and not sentimental arguments -- comes as no surprise to us. Sentiment toward the fatherland is just as alien to several directors of the American Polonia Congress as it is to Free Europe. However, it is certainly not a matter of indifference to the millions of Poles scattered throughout the world, who express this daily in their contacts with the homeland.

COMMUNICATIONS COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH USSR

LD142156 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] A Polish-Soviet intergovernmental communications cooperation agreement has been signed in Warsaw. The document was signed on behalf of the Polish Government by Communications Minister Wladyslaw Majewski. The Soviet side was represented by Vasiliy Aleksandrovich Shamshin, USSR minister of communications.

In the forthcoming 5-year period, Poland will export to the USSR penta-conta switchboards with a capacity of 500,000 numbers, teletransmission apparatus, 5 million telephone sets, and installations for multiple telephones making 960 conversations possible on a single cable.

The Soviet Union also wishes to purchase technology for the production of optical waveguide cables. The total value of our exports is to exceed R650 million. The USSR takes nearly 90 percent of our telecommunication industry exports, hence the visit by Minister Shamshin to production enterprises. In exchange we receive not only money, but, for example, access to the intersputnik system, the chance to (?use) telecommunication satellites, and help in the construction of land relay stations. In 1981-83 this help was demonstrated by credits and deliveries of raw materials.

POLITICAL CONSULTATION MEETING HELD WITH U.K.

AU181305 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Nov 85 p 7

[Text] PAP -- Anglo-Polish consultations were held on 13-14 November in London. Poland was represented by Ernest Kucza, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Britain was represented by Malcolm Rifkind, minister of state at the Foreign Office, and Derek Thomas, under secretary of state and political director at the Foreign Office.

E. Kucza also held talks with Paul Channon, minister of state at the Ministry of Trade and Industry and met with Eldon Griffiths, chairman of the Anglo-Polish Parliamentary Union Group. PPR ambassador to Great Britain, Stefan Staniszewski, also took part in the consultations.

Under discussion were key international matters with particular attention being focused on prospects for East-West relations and on European problems. The need to search for all possible paths leading to joint action in bringing about disarmament, security, and cooperation was underscored.

The participants expressed the conviction that the development of bilateral relations not only benefits both states, but also serves to revive and enhance East-West dialogue.

Consultation Concludes

LD151622 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] A 2-day Polish-British political consultation has concluded in London. It concerned the international situation, East-West relations in particular, and European issues. A considerable increase of bilateral contacts and exchanges in all areas was noted. The importance of normalization of financial and credit relations for enlivening economic cooperation and trade exchange between Poland and Great Britain was underscored.

SOLIDARITY SAYS 437 POLITICAL PRISONERS HELD

AU172115 Paris AFP in English 2109 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 17 (AFP) -- The Polish authorities are detaining 437 political prisoners, according to a list posted by the outlawed Solidarity organization outside a Warsaw church where a mass was celebrated today for detainees and victims of repression.

The government recently accounced an amnesty for 368 political prisoners. But leading dissidents such as Bogdan Lis, Adam Michnik and Wladislaw Frasyniuk were not included.

During today's service, attended by 2,000, the officiating priest said that 17,000 people had signed a petition calling for the release of all political detaines.

FOURTEEN DISSIDENTS ARRESTED IN TARNOW

AU181706 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1623 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] Warsaw -- Yesterday [17 November] 14 members of the Polish "Freedom and Peace" movement were detained in Tarnow, located in the south of the country.

They intended to participate in the commemorative festivities for the executed Wehrmacht solider Otto Schimek. Schimek, an Austrian, was executed in November 1944 after refusing to attend an execution of a Polish civilian.

A peace activist had been arrested as early as on Friday [15 November] for his refusal to perform military service.

PRON-SPARKED PENAL PROCEEDINGS REVIEW BEGINS

LD182007 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] In accordance with the recommendation of the prosecutor-general, a review of all penal proceedings under way against persons who are affected by the humanitarian appeal of the National Council PRON [Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth] is in progress. In contrast to the amnesties declared in previous years, which were general acts of clemency, this time the possibilities of mitigating the legal penalties applied to persons arrested or sentenced for noncriminal offences are being assessed individually.

First and foremost, the social danger of the acts committed is being taken into consideration; the progressive stability of sociopolitical life means that this condition may be assessed differently than it was at the time these persons committed their alleged crimes.

According to information obtained by a PAP journalist in the prosecutor-general's office it appears that 75 persons, among them 9 women, have so far been released from penal establishments. Their temporary arrests have been repealed; conditional, ahead-of-time releases or breaks in the serving of sentences were granted.

The review of penal cases is being continued, and it is expected that the number of those released will increase.

BRANDT DECLINES WALESA'S GDANSK INVITATION

LD181607 Hamburg DPA in German 1321 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Nov (DPA) -- SPD Chairman Willy Brandt has rejected an invitation from workers' leader Lech Walesa to lay flowers together at the memorials on the Westperplatte and for the victims of the workers' unrest of 1970 during his visit to Poland in December. As was heard from opposition circles in Warsaw today, Walesa who, like Brandt, is a Nobel Prize laureate, had written to Brandt on 1 September.

In his letter, Walesa expressed the hope that Brandt's visit might serve the goal of gaining better understanding between the two nations. Gdansk is the symbol of the catastrophe of the outbreak of war 46 years ago (World War II began with the shooting at the Westerplatte) and of the "Great Hope" 5 years ago (the founding of Solidarity).

As was heard in Warsaw, Brandt pointed out in his reply that the schedule for his visit to Poland does not provide for a stop in Gdansk.

SPD representatives have always avoided personal contacts with representatives of the opposition or the banned trade union Solidarity during visits to Poland.

On November 18 in Bonn SPD Executive spokesman Wolfang Clement stressed, however, that the SPD has "had contacts with all social groups in Poland for years. This will remain the case in the future." Clement confirmed the report that Brandt informed Walesa that his planned visit to the country is limited to a stay in Warsaw.

NEW MINISTERS DISCUSS PLANS, PRESSING ISSUES

LD161748 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] A press conference of newly appointed government ministers has been held. The first to speak was Minister and Head of the Council of Ministers office General Michal Janiszewski. He served in the previous cabinet but his responsibilities have now been considerably expanded, as the entire administration is under this authority. He said that he will work on streamlining the administrative structure so that central bodies have their equivalents in the provinces. It is also very important to improve administrative cadres. He will supervise the voivodas, and he said that structural changes in the ministries should improve their functioning.

Next Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski presented his intentions, saying that the goals and principles of our foreign policy have been invariable for 40 years. In accordance with the premier's presentation, the present cabinet will continue them. Minister Orzechowski described the rebuilding of Poland's prestige in the international arena as the most important issue.

Foreign Trade Minister Andrzej Wojcik announced actions aimed at expanding our exports. He said that in connection with the exhaustion of simple reserves, for instance, in the export of raw and finished materials, there is a need for utilization of the export capacity of our electrical engineering industry, and for looking for export potential in the small manufacturing industry. He stated that the economic reform should help in the export orientation of enterprises, and their economic experts in particular.

Here are the plans of Domestic Trade and Services Minister Jerzy Jozwiak:

[Begin recording] Efforts and actions will focus on achieving further money-market equiolibrium and stabilization in the sphere of market supply. We have to decide on selective options in the sphere of market supply. This is in order to settle fundamental matters. I think that the question of food supply figures prominently among them. Here we have to secure a proper level of supply with food products. It is a question of the availability, quality, and associated rationing of these products. I recall that three products are still rationed: meat, semolina, and chocolate. I think we shall have to resolve these problems. I think the question of the food market is also connected with the industrial goods market. Here we need a real appraisal. We should achieve progress in some domains but in others this progress will not be very apparent.

Next, the question of the functioning of retail trade is related to what I have just said. This refers to its material and technical base, its employees, as well as the general questions of customer service and the speed and quality of this service, the efficiency of domestic trade transportation, and cooperation between trade and industry. I think that these matters will have to be resolved as priorities.

These are two more issues I want to mention. First, there is the question of services. It must be said that during recent years there has been no progress in this respect. There are many reasons for this. Thus, we should seek such solutions that would make progress possible. Second, is the question of small manufacturing, including crafts. One has to stress that in the past, in crisis conditions in particular, small manufacturing has proved its great efficiency, for example, in market production and market supply. We shall maintain this direction in the ministry. I think that contact between the ministry and the press, drawing attention to issues and matters which from the public's point of view are important for the functioning of the ministry, should also contribute to better work by us. [end recording]

Here is how Health and Social Welfare Minister Miroslaw Cybulko sees his work:

[Begin recording] The previous Sejm, under the State Sanitary Inspectorate, adopted a number of laws on combatting alcoholism, smoking, drug abuse, and the sanitary state of the country. The fact of the matter is that all three laws, which were adopted during the eighth term of office, are implemented consistently and in full by everybody, both by the government and by citizens. As I see them now, among the most urgent tasks is the shortage of medicines. This requires both government and citizens' action. Citizens should look more often into their cabinets and see what quantity of medicines they have, and whether they should not economize. The second question concerns medical equipment. Equipment and disposable needles and syringes are needed urgently. This is connected with illnesses of all kinds. The third question concerns premises for health establishments, and here I mean both investments and general repairs. And finally, there are organizational improvements, which I would rather not elaborate on now, because I think that we shall discuss them in the ministry in the very near future, but, ladies and gentlemen, there is one thing which all sick people expect from the health service, and that is kindness toward sick people. [end recording]

The plans of Minister of Construction, Regional Planning and Municipal Economy Jozef Niewiadomski were listened to with probably the greatest attention:

[Begin recording] Ladies and gentlemen, my situation is the most difficult one, more difficult than those of my colleagues, not only because mine is a difficult job, though this is important, but also because in accordance with the Sejm law, the Ministry of Administration and Regional Planning and the Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials were abolished. The new Ministry of Construction, Regional Planning and Municipal Economy was created and has to be organized. I am now in the process of organizing this new ministry. This obviously also has its good aspects, because I would not want those two ministries to be combined automatically. I want very much for this to be the new ministry, organized from foundations that fulfill the tasks defined by the law and mentioned by the premier in his presentation. That means that above all it has to act in such a manner that it creates conditions for voivodas' work. This is because in practice, the provinces decide and conduct all matters within the scope of this ministry, with the exception of some sectors such as construction materials and industrial construction which are the direct responsibility of the ministry. General construction, family housing construction and municipal economy, however, are the direct responsibility of the voivodas. Our task, the task of the new ministry, is to create conditions in which voivodas can fulfill their tasks. I would not like to discuss a program here, because it is not the right time to present a wide program. One thing is certain, though, I think that housing problems will not be solved in Poland by building new dwellings alone. That would be an endless task. I think that the amalgamation of the two ministries creates possibilities for equal treatment of what is new and what is old, that means repairing and modernizing the assets at our disposal. [end recording]

Minister of Education and Upbringing Joanna Michalowska-Gumowska, stated that she will strive for assistance for education through cooperation with the public within the framework of the national cause of helping the schools. She spoke with concern on the quality of the upbringing process and about the wages and working conditions of teachers. She said that these factors are connected, and the resolving of educational issues will be possible when all of these matters are treated as a whole.

Finally, Minister and member of the Council of Ministers for Youth Affairs Aleksander Kwasniewski, spoke about his plans:

[Begin recording] The matters I am dealing with relate to youth and are of a particular nature, because there is neither a ministry nor an office for youth affairs, and I think that this is good. I and a small, dozen-or-so-strong team of the office for youth affairs, have the task of coordinating all issues concerning the affairs of young people, of the young generation, which emerge at various ministerial levels and in direct contact with youth and social organizations dealing with youth. The fact that a place was found in the new government structure both for a minister and an office for youth affairs testifies that the interest in this matter is not temporary, but that this is a serious and practical interest which should bring results.

The program I begin with -- it is too early to elaborate concerning my personal experience -- consists of two parts. First a short-term program is as follows: In 1982 the government adopted a program for improvement of living conditions and providing a start to young people. There are over 200 topics in it. Some of these topics have been resolved, and this is good; some are probably impossible for implementation in difficult economic conditions and again today you could hear that they are still difficult. These matters should be reviewed and openly considered. But some of them require speeding up, activity and more consistency in putting them in order, and sometimes even bullying. I think that such a review of the government program and the selection of everything possible for realization as soon as possible are my first tasks. That is the short-term plan. A more strategic long-term program is that the government will support all social initiatives of youth, and there are an increasing number of these -- which is a positive thing -- both inside and outside youth organizations.

We will support all forms of various activities of young people which involve the young generation in our public reality. That concerns economic matters, questions of economic reform, and political and public life. The way I see it, my task will be to spot such initiatives, to inspire them, and to create conditions so that all this is real and possible, that mechanisms created by the government and by the state administration will use still more generally the albeit inadequate initiatives of young people in the best possible way.

GORYWODA MEETS WITH PRC STATE COUNCILLOR

LD191134 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Nov (PAP) -- At the invitation of Manfred Gorywoda, deputy chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers, and Council of Ministers Planning Commission chairman, Song Ping, (?member) [words indistinct] of the State Council and minister-in-charge of the PRC State Planning Commission has arrived in Poland.

Talks were held on 18 November between the two delegations, under the chairmanship of M. Gorywoda and Song Ping. There was an exchange of views regarding the two countries' economic situation,and the further improvement of economic management in Poland and the People's Republic of China. The state and development of Polish-Chinese economic relations and trade turnover were also discussed.

Wang Jinqing, the PRC ambassador to Poland, also participated in the talks.

LE FIGARO TERMS MESSNER REGIME ' TRANSITIONAL'

PM181323 Paris LE FIGARO in French 12 Nov 85 p 3

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland: Jaruzelski Seals Alliance With Apparatus"]

[Text] Warsaw -- At its second session Monday [18 November] the 22d Central Committee Plenum completed the work it began a week ago. It approved the government reorganization entailing reduction of the number of ministries by merging several economic departments (which has already been done and then changed back several times in the past) and appointing new ministers (finance, foreign trade, and health, for instance) -- appointments which will be ratified by the Sejm this Tuesday [19 November].

The government is obviously making real efforts to suggest that all these changes and General Jaruzelski's election to the chairmanship of theState Council mean an end to the period of disturbances and a return to normalcy. Moreover, this obstinacy is surprising: Is there so much reason to welcome the return to a "normal" situation which was the direct cause of the serious political, economic, and social crisis in which Poland has been plunged since 1980?

Dialogue With the Center?

With the formation of a Messner government, Poland is undoubtedly approaching a new political stage, but it is primarily a cabinet which has the job of handling outstanding business. It is a transitional stage before the decisions which will be taken at the party congress in May and June 1986, in other words after the CPSU congress has set the tone.

The weekly POLITYKA recently admitted that the resumption of dialogue with the "center" was a precondition for overcoming the crisis. The church is praying for the resumption of a long-awaited dialogue with respected independent figures.

However, the problem of the resumption of dialogue with the center is crucial to the country's future. Does the analysis of the way things have developed in recent months give an idea of what we can expect? If that is the case, the prospects are not very favorable. We can judge from the facts: Immediately after the proclamation of martial law, some intellectuals and politicians were still prepared to "play the game" to save the country. Was any attempt made to draw support from them to regain credibility? Quite the reverse. Most have been removed.

In my introduction to an article given to LE FIGARO by Mr Rakowski 2 months ago I observed that, as deputy prime minister, he was the guarantor of the government's desire for reform. He has just been eliminated.

The direction being taken is therefore only too clear. All the indications are that General Jaruzelski has chosen, or been forced by the wind from the East, to give priority to his alliance with the apparatus.

The stage now starting seals this alliance, but it is only a transition. This "cohabitation" also promises to be particularly stormy and difficult.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS APPROVES 1986 ANNUAL PLAN

LD151919 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] The Council of Ministers at its meeting today passed the Central Annual Plan for 1986, together with the draft budget of the state, the balance of payments, the draft of the credits plan and the balance of incomes and expenditure of the population, following the examination of documents submitted by the chairman of the Planning Commission, the minister of finance and the chairman of the Polish National Bank, as well as suggestions submitted by the National Trade Union Accord, the national union of farmers and agricultural circles and organizations, and the Consultative Economic Council.

It is planned that enterprises will obtain an increase in gross national income from 3.2 to 3.5 percent. The achievement of this goal depends to a great extent on improving management efficiency. The construction of the state's budget and the balance of payments takes into consideration the still difficult situation which exists in the budgetary sphere, in spite of the planned smaller deficit at the end of this year than originally allowed in the plan. It also assumes a further, gradual normalization of Poland's financial situation in the coming year. The most significant way of lowering the deficit will be to stimulate the growth of production and improvement in its profitability. The Council of Ministers has approved the draft law on creating the Fund for the Servicing of Foreign Indebtedness [Fundez Obslugi Zadluzenia Zagranicznego].

Additionally the Council of Ministers has examined the draft central plan for the cultural development fund for the coming year. It is planned to amount to Z3 billion. Also approved was the draft expenditure from the state professional incentives fund.

The drafts which have been examined and approved by the government will be submitted to the Sejm.

Appoints Government Presidium

LD151735 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1620 15 Nov 85

[Text] The newly composed Council of Ministers, which was approved by the Sejm on 12 November, met today for its first session.

Zbigniew Messner's cabinet is made up of 26 ministers and five deputy premiers. It contains fewer people than the last government. Within the framework of the reorganization of the state's central administration, three ministries and two offices have been abolished. The list of deputy premiers contains three names less than previously.

Premier Zbigniew Messner announced the continuation of the previous government's policy, especially in the matter of improving living standards and developing the national economy. Matters related to the organization of the work of the new Council of Ministers were discussed, and the composition of the Government Presidium was decided upon. Apart from the premier and the deputy premiers, it is made up Minister Michal Janiszewski, chief of the Office of the Council of Ministers; Finance Minister Stanislaw Nieckarz, and Minister of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs Stanislaw Gebala. The post of chairman of the Council of Ministers' Committee for Education and Technological Progress is once again entrusted to Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda.

STRZELECKI COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

LD161915 Warsaw PAP in English 1715 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 16 -- Poland's Foreign Trade Vice-Minister Ryszard Strzelecki told PAP in an interview that in recent years the country has developed an economic system boosting the export drive by giving producers additional advantages from exportable production.

But he said the new mechanism has been unable to sufficiently stimulate the general production, and the country still has less goods than it could sell abroad.

Also, in many cases they are not modern or practicable enough to offer sufficient competition, if not well behind the achievements of world technology in some cases, the minister added.

Speaking of a preference system facilitating participation by companies and other active economic units in restructuring the production assets, he said the process, dubbed by economic officials as "little restructuralization", involves support for every undertaking offering exportable results on relatively low investment.

But although the economic preferences are considerable, the main instrument in the company's development projects must be banking credits and own assets, Strzelecki underlined, adding that the state helps those producers who share this policy.

He said most of the former foreign trade agencies have transformed into companies whose share holders are producers and the state represented by the foreign trade minister.

Purely exportable production companies are also emerging, the minister said, quoting "Metronex" as an example.

A new law passed earlier this year has relieved companies investing in exportable production of 20 and in some cases of even 50 per cent of their income tax.

The foreign trade minister's exportable production promotion fund has been established to back undertakings that promise earliest results and at least in some measure help restructure the exports towards greater share of processed products.

The minister said interest in the fund is big, owing to its attractive terms which include a no-interest loan, a possibility of a grace period and a three- to five-year period give for repayment.

'DIFFICULT SITUATION' REPORTED IN POWER INDUSTRY

LD151418 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] News about a difficult situation in the power industry: power stations can supply about 22,000 mw of electric power. But on Tuesday [12 November] for example, total energy consumption was only 700 mw less than this. It means that if a trend for unreasonable use of energy is maintained, the power industry simply will not be able to cope. But according to assurances given by a representative of the Ministry of Mining and Power Industry, possible cuts in electricity supplies will affect industry and not the public. Last month, industry used 5 percent more electricity than a year ago.

GNA ADOPTS BILL, APPROVES PERSONNEL CHANGES

AU152004 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 15/11/1985 -- Resuming its proceedings on November 15 in the afternoon, the country's supreme legislative forum continued the general debates and unanimously adopted the Self-Management, Economic and Financial Self-Administration and Self-Financing of Administrative-Territorial Units Bill with several amendments suggested during the debates.

Next, Alexandrina Gainuse, deputy prime minister, outlined the Self-Management and Self-Sufficiency Programme for a Good Supply of the Population with Farm Food and Industrial Consumer Goods over October 1, 1985 - September 30, 1986.

The Grand National Assembly debated and unanimously endorsed that programme.

As concerned the item "Modifications in the Composition of the Grand National Assembly Bureau," the deputies approved of the release from the office of deputy chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Ilie Vaduva, who was appointed minister of Foreign Affairs and member of the government, and of Marin Ivascu's election as Grand National Assembly deputy chairman.

At the end of the session, Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, showed [as received] that the other bills in the agenda would be examined by the specialized standing commissions and, at the end of preparatory works, submitted for debate to the Grand National Assembly during its current session which remains open.

CEAUSESCU AGAIN RECEIVES USSR ENVOY UPON REQUEST

AU151653 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1643 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 15/11/1985 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, received on November 15 the ambassador of the Soviet Union in Bucharest, E.M. Tyazhelnikov, upon the latter's request.

Talks were conducted on the occasion which passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

COMMISSION SESSION HELD WITH PPR; PROTOCOL SIGNED

AU161426 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] The fourth session of the Romanian-Polish Government Commission for Cultural and Scientific Cooperation took place in Warsaw. The achievements registered by the two countries in the area of the development of culture and science were stressed and the current stage of cooperation between Romania and Poland and prospects of further developing those relations were examined.

On this occasion, the commission also adopted and signed the session protocol.

NICU CEAUSESCU MEETS UNGA PRESIDENT DE PINIES

AU142101 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2015 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] United Nations, AGERPRES, 14/11/1985 -- Nicu Ceauseseu, first secretary of the CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth], Romanian minister for youth affairs, now in New York to represent Romania to the UN World Conference on the IYY, had an interview with the president of the UN General Assembly, Jaime de Pinies.

Questions were approached related to the conference proceedings. It was shown that the documents the meeting will adopt would lay the foundation for a systematic, long-term activity on the part of the UN and its bodies, to encourage inter-state collaboration in the resolution of the problems facing the young generation, in keeping with the specific conditions in each country.

The General Assembly president highlighted Romania's essential role as an initiator and promoter of IYY observance and, more particularly, in the preparation for the world conference now under way at the United Nations.

Jaime de Pinies paid tribute to President Nicolae Ceausescu and expressed his appreciation for the Romanian initiatives at the UN, for Romania's contribution to the UN's growing role in the world arena, in the promotion of peaceful collaboration among states, in the settlement of the issues that confront contemporary mankind.

HUNGARIAN TECHNICAL CONFERENCES HELD 12-15 NOV

AU111804 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1704 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 11/11/1985 -- The official opening ceremony of a four-day (November 12-15) cycle of Hungarian technical conferences took place in Bucharest on Monday, November 11. The events included 22 conferences aimed at informing the Romanian specialists in central departments and economic enterprises, research institutes and foreign trade organizations of the most significant and the latest achievements in various branches of the Hungarian industry, of the possibilities of expanding Hungarian-Romanian economic collaboration and commercial exchanges.

Showing in the opening address that the event bespoke the mutual wish to boost bilateral economic ties, Nicolae Andrei, president of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Romania, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, pointed out that both Romania's Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce pursued, through their specific means, to provide fresh collaboration possibilities and expand exchanges of economic and commercial information on a reciprocal basis. This time, too, said he, we meet the tasks derived from the understandings covenanted during the summit talks between our countries' party and state leaders, to promote ties of friendship and good-neighbourliness, in the interests of the two countries, of the cause of socialism and international collaboration. In concluding his address, the speaker showed that the exchange of experience and opinions between the two countries' specialists, facilitated by the event, would contribute to better turning to account the existing possibilities, to identifying and using new industrial and technical cooperation forms and areas, and -- with respect to mutual goods deliveries-- it would allow of further deepening and expanding Romanian-Hungarian relations.

Tamas Beck in his address, president of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce, underscored that the technical conferences pursued, to ensure an even closer work-together of the two countries' specialists, a direct relationship between Hungarian and Romanian enterprises being an opportunity to identify new possibilities of initiating collaboration ventures, favouring thereby the broadening of bilateral commercial exchanges, the two countries' cooperation in production and production specialization.

Stressing that the event took place opportunely, owing to the fact that the documents on the two countries' development plans coordination over 1986-1990, and, respectively, that on long-term (1986-1990) commodity exchanges, had been signed recently, the speaker said It is for our mutual benefit to integrally fulfill the provisions contained in these agreements, to seek possibilities of an ever broader expansion of goods exchanges. Along this line, the two countries' Chambers of Commerce can give very useful assistance to enterprises by organizing mutual exchanges of specialist delegations, talks, symposia and technical conferences. That is why, I believe that the current Bucharest event, as well as the similar one to be held next year in Budapest, will be of great help, emerging as new steps forward in laying the groundwork for longer-term collaboration and cooperation.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES JARUZELSKI ON APPOINTMENT

AU112158 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 Nov 85 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and president of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic.

Esteemed Comrade Jaruzelski: On behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council of the SR of Romania, and on my own behalf, I want to extend cordial congratulations and best wishes on your election as president of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic.

Through your highly responsible activity as head of the party and Polish Government, the Polish People's Republic has registered important achievements in all areas of socialist construction.

The relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties, states, and peoples are developing at various levels in the spirit of talks held and understandings that were reached in Bucharest and Warsaw.

On this occasion, too, I want to express the conviction that Romanian-Polish traditional relations of friendship will continue to expand and diversify even more to the benefit and in the interest of the Romanian and Polish peoples and the cause of socialism, peace, and progress in the world.

Dear Comrade Jaruzelski, I wish you much good health and personal happiness, and further successes in the activity you are carrying out to ensure the prosperity of the friendly Polish people and the many-sided development of socialist Poland.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania

CEAUSESCU GREETS NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA ON BIRTHDAY

AU141504 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 Nov 85 p 3

[Text] To Comrade Daniel Ortega Saavedra, president of the Republic of Nicaragua, Managua

On the occasion of your birthday, I extend to you cordial greetings and a friendly salute, as well as best wishes for health and success.

On this occasion, in the name of the Romanian people and of the SR of Romania, I reassert our solidarity with the Nicaraguan people's struggle for defending and consolidating their national independence and sovereignty and against any foreign interference, with the struggle for their inalienable right to decide on the paths of socioeconomic development without any foreign interference.

I recall with pleasure our meeting in Bucharest and I express my belief that the relations between Romania and Nicaragua will develop continuously for the benefit of the Romanian and Nicaraguan peoples and the cause of peace and cooperation throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania

RCP'S DUMITRU POPESCU SEES PALME IN SWEDEN

AU151130 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Stockholm, AGERPRES 15/11/1985 -- Olof Palme, prime minister of Sweden, received Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, head of a delegation of the Romanian Communist Party, now visiting that country.

From RCP general secretary, president of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, a warm salute and best wishes were conveyed to Olof Palme, chairman of the Social Democratic Labour Party [SDLP], prime minister, as well as wishes of success and prosperity to the Swedish people.

Views were exchanged on the development of relations between the two parties, the many-sided collaboration between Romania and Sweden and on aspects of the current international situation. The wish was expressed to further develop the relations between the RCP and the Social Democratic Labor Party, between Romania and Sweden. It was also stressed that the paramount issue of our days was the cessation of the arms race, a passage to disarmament, nuclear disarmament first of all, the removal of the danger of a devastating atom-nuclear war, and it was shown that progressive, democratic forces, governments, and peoples should rally their efforts to this end.

The RCP delegation met with a delegation of the SDLP of Sweden, led by national secretary Bo Toresson. During the talks, mutual information was exchanged on the two parties' concerns and activities and views were exchanged on international developments, in Europe in particular. The wish was expressed to intensify the relations of collaboration between the two parties.

While in Sweden, the RCP delegation was received by Ingemund Bengtsson, speaker of the Swedish parliament. On the occasion the wish was reiterated to further develop the Romanian-Swedish parliamentary relations.

BANC RECEIVES INDIAN COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIAL

AU132003 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1944 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Bucharest, AGERPRES 13/11/1985 -- On Wednesday, November 13, Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, met with P.K. Vasudevan Nair, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of India (CPI), who pays a visit to Romania invited by the CC of the RCP.

During the interview, information was exchanged on the current activity and concerns of the RCP and of CPI, and aspects of the international life were approached.

TANJUG REPORTS OPENING OF GENEVA SUMMIT TALKS

LD191048 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1014 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Text] Geneva, November 19 (TANJUG) -- Talks between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party Mikhail Gorbachev opened here this morning. At 10 a.m. Gorbachev was met by Reagan at the lakeside villa placed at his disposal. Before entering the villa to start their long prepared and awaited dialogue, they stood a few moments on the steps in front of the entrance in good mood and with almost cordial expressions on their faces, posing for news photographers and TV cameramen and exchanging a few words.

Their second meeting today will start at 2 p.m., and the host will again be the U.S. President. The talks will resume tomorrow at the Soviet mission's compound in Geneva. Claims that the summit could be extended to Thursday have been neither confirmed, nor denied.

LCY'S VIDIC ANALYZES U.S., USSR ARMS POLICIES

AU031722 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Oct 85 p 2

[Dobrivoje Vidic article: "Now, While There Is Time"]

[Text] Instead of pursuing a so-called secure defense from nuclear weapons, it is better to multiply efforts to achieve secure peace. This is the only sensible direction of international action.

Are we seriously moving in this direction?

Since the war, many proclamations have been issued about the desirability of general and complete disarmament, and they have been issued from the highest levels, in the United Nations, and so forth. However, the machinery of rearmament continues to work at "full steam." Millions and millions of working people in factories, numerous scientific cadres, engineers, production organizers, and so forth, are involved. Nevertheless, it is only a small number of people who impart direction and sense to this development, and only a small number of people take an effective part in decision-making of proper significance for the course of development and events. With all the clamor about democracy and democratic processess, the people are least present in these decisive questions on the fate of peace. In the main, narrow business and political circles make decisions. In the meanwhile, "all" in the world rely on the big powers, in turn, rely on the balance of this fear, which is reflected in the formula: to retain armaments parity. At the same time, wars in the world do not cease and they occur in all directions.

The reality is such that the countries, protagonists of the bloc policy, have their own assessments (ideological, political, and others) because of which they do not believe "the other side." Civilized relations progress at a snail's pace and in real relations, one thinks in war terms about what may happen in a particular case. It is like this.

U.S.-USSR Relations

In rearmament policy, the relations between the United States and the USSR are treated daily as relations of two (inevitable) adversaries. This is being taken as the starting point and the basic position in the mutual armaments race.

Certain statements and practices in the United States in relation to the USSR glaringly illustrate this. The USSR is considered to be the evil empire, and it is said that it is a system that should be destroyed, changed, replaced, and so forth.

The critics of the USSR point out the actions and reactions in the USSR which could support the "theory" about inevitable hostility between the United States and the USSR.

President Reagan, at a press conference in September this year, said: "At this moment I must say that the United States is still considerably lagging behind the Soviet Union literally in every kind of offensive weapons, both in conventional and strategic arms." The following day senators and representatives stepped forward to dispute this statement by their President. The Pentagon also entered the discussion. It disputes the congressional report on U.S. missile defenses. The discussion runs so that suppositions are in fact made: If the USSR launches at us so many thousand nuclear warheads and destroys so many of ours, we are left with so many for retaliation. Who is frightening whom here, what is for domestic use and what for general consumption?

According to the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE of 1 October this year, an article entitled "Soviet Lead in Space Defense Seems Suspicious" says the following: "Donald H. Hicks, undersecretary of defense for the research sector, also told Congress in his annual statement (this year) that the Soviet Union does not exceed the United States in any of the 20 'basic technologies' which are of the greatest potential for significantly advancing military might in the coming 10-20 years."

Assessments like the one by Reagan, such as have been made for decades, have always been denied by the Soviet side. It stresses that parity has been achieved in the past decade or two; that this is the real situation; that the said U.S. assessments are intentional exaggerations so that the costs of all the new cycles of armament could more easily be justified to the American and the world public.

Along with these assessments, geopolitical considerations are constantly present from which it is always deduced that the USSR is the side that endangers others.

Such a triumph of science as the launching into orbit of the first Soviet "Sputnik" immediately raised the question, especially among those who look at these things immediately and primarily from a military point of view, as to what this would mean as regards the possibility of carrying the most destructive weapons into space. While on the one hand the entire world, including the United States, was paying tribute to Soviet science and industry and bold Gagarin (the first of future Soviet cosmonauts), and a wave of general popular enthusiasm swept the USSR because of this success, the government in the United States, especially Kennedy's, hurried not to be left behind. The moon became the goal, one cannot say for the glory of science and human triumph, but primarily so that one would, through exceptional efforts like a manned landing on the moon, begin the conquest of space for all possible purposes. Glory at this moment caused in its way a general caution. The United Nations began to discuss the question of banning the use of space for military purposes. Scientific workers and progressive people in the world even at that time perceived tremendous dangers laying in wait for man. In those moments of the greatest triumph of human scientific and technical genius, a reasoned view appeared that he who conquers the moon and installs his nuclear arms there can hold countries (i.e. governments and nations) to ransom; that the moon may become the most dangerous military base; and that it may even become the strongest weapon both for an attack and for retaliation to the "first nuclear strike" by the adversary. People of coming generations will do much regarding the relationship between man and the moon in this respect.

Now we have come to the so-called (Reagan's) Strategic Defense Initiative and whether it will or will not become a subject of international negotiations. At the same time, such equipment as aircraft of the "shuttle" type and all those Soviet platforms orbiting the earth are around us, not to mention satellites for various purposes. With all honor paid to science, and to the technical and technological genius of man, all this makes the necessity of banning the use of space for military purposes highly topical, regardless of what weapons and what carriers are at stake. We now talk about the USSR and the United States. Time passes. Tomorrow it will be China, Japan, perhaps India, and who knows who else. Agreement will be more and more difficult, for how can one count on the countries that have the possibility of stepping into space for one purpose or another simply looking on what the United States and the USSR are doing.

Relative Peace of the World

It seems that we will again see proof of the curious wisdom of old Hegel, who said that history teaches us that man learns nothing from history. Speaking about individuals, Hitler, the chief culprit of World War II, killed himself, gasoline was poured over him, and he was burned. Who will burn, by way of punishment, the possible culprits of a future world war, in the conflagration in which they, too, will be incinerated? And what sense would it have at all after billions of destroyed human beings, nuclear winter, and all other horrors that science predicts and asserts about such a war?

All this is known both to the leaders and the peoples of all nations. Therefore, it is more than clear that now, in the relative peace of the world in which we live, the leaders, above all the leaders of the nuclear powers, have the obligation as empowered by their people to build peace in time, to secure it for the future generations, and at this historic hour to open the way to fruitful peaceful cooperation among peoples, without solemn words, but with human wisdom which should lead them. Now, while there is time.

When one approaches, through this logic of contemplating real interests, an assessment of who is stronger, virtually nothing serious and nothing solid is being done on developing trust through cooperation in questions and tasks of general human and general national interest. Caution is displayed everywhere lest the "enemy" might exploit "relaxation" and cooperation for his destructive purposes. At the same time, espionage is developed and agents are installed and (reciprocally) expelled, instead of ambassadors of peace and cooperation being reciprocally received and respected, such as cultural workers of all categories, scientists, businessmen, athletes, political workers on official peace missions, and other so-called ambassadors of goodwill, and so on and so forth.

It is no longer a matter of calculations as regards the level of armaments achieved, but a matter of approaches and of the spirit of mistrust which is as dangerous as all these weapons.

Gorbachev's Proposals

The question arises: Must the United States and the USSR inevitably be enemies? Can the PRC and the USSR, the United States and the PRC, can all of us not coexist and at the same time solve existing problems where they exist, in a peaceful way? Must we, each toward another, advocate our narrow interests in such a way that the interests are made (only) potentially conflicting with others? Is a world of normal and friendly relations a utopia (by political fools) never to be achieved, especially not now? Is it therefore worthwhile to develop such a policy and to build such relations that threats to others will be omitted?

Exclusive views that this could perhaps be possible if the tyranny of communism or the exploitation by capitalism would cease (in a nuclear age) merely underlines, in fact, the orientation toward "a final showdown" and makes it possible that time is uselessly wasted among people trying to tackle the tasks of building mutual relations on the basis of equal security and other principles which are set down well enough in the UN Charter.

In the stated sense, a nuclear war in our time, which in fact is the policy of "a final showdown", would at the same time be a "policy" of destroying the existing world and human society as we know it.

Therefore, the forthcoming Gorbachev-Reagan talks cannot bypass the view which was expressed by Gorbachev in his TIME interview with the following words: "Either we will live together or we will die together."

From this point of view, without dealing with the natural expectations of both sides in this case to the effect that mutual interest of the two states will be taken into consideration, it may be said that the proposals by CPSU General Secretary Gorbachev, which were recently submitted to President Reagan about a 50-percent reduction of strategic arms (and so forth) are in fact a serious assessment and a move which may serve as an example and practically lead through a negotiating process to the elimination of nuclear arms. The realization of such agreements would speed up the agreement of other nuclear powers to join in this process. This would also essentially make easier the implementation of the nonproliferation treaty as well as a full stop and ban of all nuclear tests.

Nobody on the sidelines, individually or as a collection of as many countries as are in the Nonaligned Movement, can convince two such countries as the United States and the USSR that they must be friends. However, at the present time, bearing in mind the general danger to all the people on earth which would ensure if hostility to the point of "a final showdown" would continue to develop, and for which purpose "first strike" weapons are being developed, everybody on the sidelines has the right to point out in time that this process should not develop further and in this direction. Therefore, the Nonaligned Movement requests that the leaders of these countries make their timely contribution to the relaxation of mutual tension, which would open up possibilities for an indispensable development of global detente. The world aligned along military political blocks is not a world aligned on the UN Charter. The nonaligned Movement, advocating detente and an overcoming of blocs, in fact is performing constrictive work so that the allies of World War II, in the interest of all mankind, should return to the idea of the United Nations which necessarily arose precisely on the bloody experiences of World War II.

DOLANC STRESSES SFRY ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL LIFE

LD190027 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1633 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Nov (TANJUG) -- With its internal and foreign policy, its revolutionary traditions and historical mission, and the prestige of President Tito, Yugoslavia has been assured great respect and an influential role in the world, said Stane Dolanc, member of the SFRY Presidency, speaking to officers of the Yugoslav People's Army in Ljublajana today.

Owing to its principled policy, Yugoslavia has affirmed itself as a consistent fighter for peace, independence, social progress, and for democratization of international political and economic relations. It has thereby become a significant and generally acknowledged factor of international stability, Dolanc stressed.

Dolanc judged that the present international situation is characterized by two processes. On one hand there is the process of emancipation and struggle for new international political and economic order, toward which the huge majority of humankind aspires. On the other hand, there is a strengthened confrontation between the superpowers and competition between blocs in their attempts to ensure political, strategic, economic, and other interests from the positions of force and domination. The general situation is aggravated by a rushed arms race and many hotbeds of crisis in the world. Besides this, developing countries are in a very difficult position.

All this, Dolanc stressed, makes the international position and role of Yugoslavia in the world objectively more significant while at the same time its position is more threatened and complex.

The present confrontation between the blocs, each with a stressed ideological component, is finding its expression in great tension, manifestations of threats, and use of force with unforseeable consequences for the arms race, Stane Dolanc said.

A ray of hope lies in the talks between Gorbachev and Reagan which will start in Geneva tomorrow. Yugoslavia supports every initiative and effort which contributes to detente, disarmament, consolidating peace, and economic and social development. However, the two superpowers must be aware that they are not alone in this world, regardless of their military, political, and economic power.

According to Dolanc, the international political situation is also accompanied by a deepening crisis in international economic relations. A widening rift between developed and developing countries is accompanied with attempts at new forms of oppression and dependence. The problem of debts and their repayment is becoming more and more prominent. It has grown into a political problem with global implications. Dolanc said that the attitude and practice by which the burden of debts falls only on debtors could not be accepted. It is a global problem for both the debtor and the creditor, a problem which demands a comprehensive approach and joint efforts for its tackling, together with creating conditions for a speedier economic development of developing countries.

USSR CORRECTS STORY ON CORRESPONDENT TO ALBANIA

LD172312 Belgarde TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1740 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, 17 Nov (TANJUG) -- The journal of the federation of Soviet journalists, Zhurnalist, carries in its latest issue a correction to the news about the TASS appointment of a permanent correspondent to Tirana. In a short note AHURNALIST writes that this news "was incorrect" and says that the mentioned correspondent, V. Dmitriyev, works as a reviewer in the TASS main editorial office for socialist countries.

NEW CPSU PROGRAM ELIMINATES CONDEMNATION OF SFRY

AU180911 [Editorial Report] Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 26 October carries on page 2 a 1,700-word report by D. Pesic, its permanent correspondent in Moscow, on the new draft of the CPSU Program. Pesic's "first impression" is that "a completely new document is being proposed, essentially different both in the approach and in the analysis and conclusions from the Third Program which is now in force."

Pesic says he "will attempt to point out the most characteristic and most interesting parts" and proceeds to present a factual account of the program. Referring to the passages dealing with relations among socialist states and cooperation in the international workers and communist movement, Pesic says: "As is known, the text in force until now contained many untenable assessments about individual socialist countries, including Yugoslavia. It was rudely and unfoundedly condemned for its alleged 'revisionist deviations,' betraying socialism, and so forth. Now all this has been thrown out. No country or party is mentioned by name, but use is made of general terms such as socialist countries, the socialist community (as a narrow term), and the international workers and communist movement.

"It can also be said, taken as a whole, that the approach is much more tolerant, more elastic, and more acceptable for future exchanges of opinions," Pesic notes.

DRAFT DEVELOPMENT DOCUMENT UNDER DISCUSSION

LD151717 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1243 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Belgrade, November 15 (TANJUG) - Reducing inflation, more efficient economic activities, increases in the productivity of labour and exports, and foreign liquidity are fundamental tasks in 1986 as emphasized by the Yugoslav Government in its 1986 draft resolution on Yugoslavia's development.

A nation-wide discussion of this government's document on planning is underway and, afterwards the Assembly of Yugoslavia will adopt it.

To the list of fundamental tasks that remain the same like in 1985 the government added financial consolidation, strengthening the material basis of enterprises and increase in the living standard.

Being formulated in concrete terms if that the 1986 gross national product (GNP) should be higher by about three percent at least, industrial production by about three percent, agricultural production by about eight percent, exports of (?goods and) services by about four percent, productivity by at least one percent and investments by two percent. Employment and social standards should go up by about two percent.

In the draft, the government also provides for a surplus of at least 650 million dollars in the balance of payments and an increase in foreign-exchange reserves. The nominal foreign-exchange inflow from goods and services should amount to 14.9 billion dollars while imparts should be valued at about 14.3 billion dollars. Exports would give 11.4 billion dollars, tourism 1.1 billion, transports services 1.6 billion and construction of capital projects and other invisibles would give 785 million dollars.

Also provided is that Yugoslavia produces five million tonnes of wheat and 11.5 million tonnes of maize next year.

An output of 81 billion kwhs of electricity, 74 million tonnes of coal and three billion cubic metres of natural gas are expected.